THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1775.

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Memoirs of Emelka Pugatſcheffe. [104.]

WHoever has attended minutely to the circumſtances of the depoſition, impriſonment, and *ſudden* death, of the late puſillanimous Emperor Peter III. followed by the elevation of his conſort to the ſlippery throne of all the Ruſſias [xxiv. 379.], cemented with the innocent blood of the ill-fated John [xxvi. 450, 70.], lawful heir to that tremendous diadem, muſt be ſurpriſed, that a revolution more formidable than the laſt, has not yet ſet up a young competitor, the only ſurviving prince in the line of ſucceſſion, and anticipated his deſtination for empire.

EMELKA PUGATSCHEFFE, the author of the late rebellion, was born a barbarian, and ranged in his youth with the hordes of Don Coſſacks his countrymen. He diſplayed an early propenſity for the profeſſion of arms, and inliſted, at the age of ſixteen, at Kamenoi, near the place of his nativity, in a regiment on its march to Trinity city, on the ſea of Aſoph. There he learned to read and write from a Livonian ſoldier; and, by unremitting diligence and application, was ſoon metamorphoſed from a ſavage wanderer into a civilized Ruſſian. Pugatſcheffe having recommended himſelf to the attention of his officers, by the ſpirited manner in which he acquitted himſelf of all the parts of his duty, his regiment was no ſooner removed to Wogonets, than he was made

a ſericant. This firſt promotion in the army raiſed his aſpiring thoughts to a ſuperior rank; and having obtained a lieutenant's commiſſion at Moſcow, he there applied cloſely to the ſtudy of mathematics, in the college founded by Peter the Great. He made ſo rapid a progreſs in thoſe parts of this ſcience adapted to his profeſſion, that he was noticed by M. de Schuwalow, high chamberlain to the Empreſs Eliſabeth; who being informed of his origin, and of his preferment deſerved and unſolicited, made a favourable report of him to his miſtreſs; who advanced him to the rank of a captain, in a regiment at that time in garriſon at Peterſburg. In this capital he learned all the exerciſes calculated to give bodily grace and agility. With theſe exterior accomplithments, a fine figure, and an athletic perſon, his patron introduced him to court; where he was graciouſly received. He did not ſeem in the leaſt diſconcerted, or out of his element, in the centre of magnificence and royalty. He was naturally bold, ſpacious, enterprizing, and endowed with a reſolution and perſeverance that no danger could diſmay, nor difficulties deter. The Grand Duke, afterwards Peter III. diſtinguiſhed him by his confidence and favour, and often admitted him to his private parties. But ſome courtiers, jealous of this diſtinction, contrived to have him removed from Peterſburg, by getting him appointed to a majority in a regiment quartered at Moſcow. When he arrived in that city, his finances were exhauſted by the ſplended appearance he had made at Peterſburg; and, having killed an opulent merchant in a quarrel, he was charged by his enemies with the atrocious crime of premeditated aſſaſſination, from a principle of ſordid villany. Whether he was apprehenſive of a proſecution, or thought this odious deed would be an indelible ſtain upon his character, which might blaſt his future expectations in the Ruſſian ſervice, he retired to Memel, a frontier town in the Pruſſian dominions. He wrote from that place to the Czar Peter III. as ſoon as he received intelligence of the death of the Empreſs Eliſabeth; and that prince having adopted a ſyſtem of politics different from his predeceſſor, on the firſt preliminaries of the peace with the Pruſſian monarch, recommended Pugatſcheffe to the King's protection, as an active and brave officer. The ſhrewd Frederick, who had lately fought ſeveral deſperate battles againſt the Ruſſians, to ſtop their depredations, and to ſave his capital from the horrors of theſe ravagers, gladly accepted the olive-branch offered to him by Peter III. and beſtowed, at the Czar's requeſt, a lieutenant-colonel's commiſſion on Pugatſcheffe: who ſoon conceived a diſlike for the Pruſſian ſervice; and having left it on the firſt news of the revolution which had deprived the new Emperor of his crown and his life, was hanged in effigy at Konigſberg, as a deſerter. He went through Lithuania into the province of Smolenſko, in the Ruſſian dominions, and from thence to Moſcow; and being acquainted with a monk of the order of St Baſil, in that part of the city called the *Kremlin*, where he lived *incog.* he was ſupplied by his friend with the habit of theſe recluſes, which he immediately aſſumed. In order to propagate a report that the Czar Peter III. was ſtill alive, he contrived to have wrote in capital letters, on a ſcroll of parchment affixed to the image of the Virgin Mary, in the Krimlin church, the following words.

"Peter III. miraculouſly eſcaped from the place of his confinement, having renounced all worldly grandeur, has put himſelf and his ſon under the protection of the holy Virgin, and recommends to all the friends of Peter I.'s progeny the Great Duke Paul Petrowitz's cauſe. The time will come when Peter III. ſhall appear in behalf of his injured ſon."

As this image is worſhipped by numberleſs votaries from the moſt diſtant parts of the empire, it was ſoon reported through all parts of the city and the adjacent provinces, that Peter III.'s miraculous preſervation, in conſequence of his vow to the Virgin Mary, was indubitable; and an immenſe concourſe of people had reſorted to this ſanctuary to be ocular witneſſes of this ſupernatural writing, before the prieſts of the Virgin's retinue, influenced by knavery, or awed by ſuperſtition, would preſume to tear off this revealed parchment. Pugatſcheffe being apprized of the impreſſion this religious impoſture had made on the credulous and bigotted Muſcovites, went to the provinces of Tweer and Novogorod, where he propagated the report of the Czar's delivery from priſon, by the interpoſition of the Virgin of Krimlin, with divers additional circumſtances to corroborate this extraordinary event. He diffuſed the ſame report in the governments of

Smolenſko,

Smolenſko, Rezan, Belgorod, and among the Don Coſſacks, his countrymen; where he took care not to make himſelf known, affecting to ſpeak myſteriouſly, for fear of becoming ſuſpected by the friends of the late revolution; and inſinuating, by the dignity of his deportment, that he was a very great perſonage. After he had thus artfully prepared the minds of the common people for the part he intended to act, ſeeing the Empreſs's attention taken up with the vaſt proſpects of foreign conqueſts, and her armies employed in remote acquiſitions that ſhe could neither preſerve nor enjoy, he threw off the maſk, and publiſhed, at Adar, a manifeſto; the ſubſtance of which was, That he was their lawful ſovereign, Peter III. who had been miraculouſly preſerved to raiſe his ſon to the imperial throne of his illuſtrious progenitors, uſurped by a faithleſs, cruel, and ambitious woman, whoſe aſpiring views in laviſhing the blood and treaſure of a deluded people, ſacrificed the peace and proſperity of the empire to her proud and vindictive ſpirit; that he had given over all thoughts of ſovereignty and dominion, and ſhould ſpend his days in quietneſs and retirement, after, with his faithful and valiant ſubjects aſſiſtance, he ſhould ſee his ſon ſeated on the throne of the Ruſſias. This manifeſto, diſperſed by his adherents in moſt of the provinces of Muſcovy, had its deſired effect.

About 20,000 Coſſacks and inhabitants of the provinces of Veronitz, Novogorod, Czereniſſi, Kaſſan, &c. repaired to his ſtandard; and his confederates bringing daily new converts to his party, his army amounted at laſt to near 50,000 men, conſiſting chiefly of diſcontented ſlaves and half-famiſhed peaſants, without either ſubordination or diſcipline; having no other reſource for their ſubſiſtence but plunder and rapine, and carrying terror and deſolation among defenceleſs and peaceful huſbandmen, with ferocity and cruelty, inſtead of courage, and a manly exertion of revenge on their oppreſſors.

The Empreſs did not at firſt ſeem alarmed at this rebellion; but when ſhe heard that Pugatſcheffe's boldneſs increaſed by the report he had ſpread in his army of her inability to oppoſe him, her Majeſty ſent all the troops ſhe could ſpare to ſubdue the revolters. Pugatſcheffe gave all the neceſſary orders and inſtructions to reduce to order and diſcipline thoſe pillagers; but he never could form but a few regular battalions, who dared face the imperial troops in the open field. He was the only ſupport of this deſperate cauſe: he was prevailed on by his followers not raſhly to oppoſe his perſon to danger, and not to riſk the event of a general engagement. It was by carrying on the war by ſkirmiſhes and ambuſhes, in defiles, and inacceſſible rocks, that he maintained, for ſo conſiderable a time, an open war againſt a princeſs victorious over all her foreign enemies in Europe and Aſia.

Pugatſcheffe had the advantage of knowing perfectly well the country which he had pitched upon for the ſcene of action, and he never miſſed to ſecure a poſt which was an aſylum againſt ſurpriſe and treachery. Some pretend, that his intrepedity and perſeverance, with the little probability of reducing him with a handful of regulars, haſtened the concluſion of the peace with the Turks. It is certain that the rebels, undiſciplined as they were, never betrayed any ſigns of fear or deſpondence till that event, which put it in her Majeſty's power to ſend a formidable force againſt them. From that time they ſeemed diſheartened, and the major part of his adherents abandoned their chief on the late reinforcement ſent againſt them. Notwithſtanding this defection, Pugatſcheffe did not appear diſmayed; and indeed he was not ſubdued, but betrayed by his aid-de-camp and his ſecretary, who, when he was taking ſome reſt in a remote cavern, bound him hand and foot, and delivered him to a Ruſſian officer. When he was conducted to the head quarters, no alteration was ſeen in his countenance; and he preſerved, during his confinement at Moſcow, his interrogatories, the tortures, and the ſcaffold, where he ſuffered the puniſhment for his impoſture and rebellion, the ſame compoſure and ſerenity.

He was dreſſed in ſcarlet, trimmed with ſilver, when he was executed, (Jan. 21. 1775), and could not be compelled, even by the rack, to impeach his accomplices. We are ſtill in the dark as to the true motives of his rebellion, which, perhaps, will never be known. During his trial the Empreſs iſſued letters-patent to the members of the ſenate at Moſcow, in which ſhe remitted the crime of treaſon againſt her perſon by Pugatſcheffe, but delivered him over to the hands of juſtice,

ſtice, to be puniſhed for the murders, robberies, and devaſtations committed by him and his followers [45]. This lenity was conſiſtent with policy; and it has been thought more prudent to forgive moſt of his adherents, than to perpetuate the memory of this revolution by the execution of all the chiefs of this conſpiracy. The only confeſſion he made in his laſt moments was the impoſture of having perſonated Peter III.

AMERICA. [64.]

To the PUBLIC.

[A conſiderable number of copies of this addreſs came to the poſt-office, Edinburgh, March 28, in the London mail, to be properly circulated.]

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-ſubjects,

WHile every honeſt Engliſhman is ſeriouſly ſorry for the miſunderſtanding between us and America, and would ſtrain every nerve and ſinew to extinguiſh thoſe ſparks of diſſenſion which have unhappily been kindled, there is on this ſide of the water a ſet of men, Britons in appearance, but Americans in principle, who act the part of public incendiaries, and wiſh to ſee every thing that is near and dear to us involved in a general conflagration. One of theſe falſe friends—falſe to the real intereſts of America, and a perfidious traitor to Britain—is the author of the letter from which the following extracts are taken. You will perceive from the few ſpecimens I have ſelected, that he encourages and exhorts the Americans to the laſt extremity of reſiſtance, in hopes that it will occaſion in this kingdom riots and inſurrections, a public bankruptcy, a general convulſion, and the devaſtation and horrors of a civil war! It is ſcarce poſſible to conceive, that the heart of man could be ſo thoroughly corrupt as not to ſhudder at the bare *idea* of ſuch complicated wretchedneſs: but a wiſh, an attempt to *realize* it, argue ſure the moſt diabolical baſeneſs and depravity. A general convulſion of the ſtate, like one of the earth, would occaſion ſuch a ſcene of horrible deſolation as no words can paint! I ſhall only juſt hint, that the fabrics of religion and law would be ſhivered to atoms, while liberty and property would be trampled under foot; the beſt and higheſt parts would be buried in ruins; and the loweſt and baſeſt would be uppermoſt. At the time of the earthquake at Liſbon many private fortunes were made:—but how? by perfidy and plunder: and a man may wiſh for a general convulſion as for another earthquake, that in the public calamity he may grow rich by rapine; but ſurely he muſt be a deſperate, unfeeling villain to do it!

Common fame aſcribes the letter to a *certain doctor*, famous for improvements in ELECTRICITY; and the report is corroborated by private information. If, after all, Dr F. be neither the author of the letter, NOR THE CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH IT WAS CONVEYED TO BOSTON [xxxvi. 25.]; he ought flatly and publicly to contradict a rumour ſo very injurious to his reputation. Till he does this, I am afraid he will ſcarcely be able to wipe off the ſtain; for the *ſlighteſt* ſuſpicion of being the author or propagator of ſo wicked, ſo treaſonable a libel, cannot fail to hurt him in the eſtimation of every honeſt man.

Extract of a letter from London, to a friend at Boſton, printed in the Boſton Gazette, and dated Oct. 8.

NEVER did I feel myſelf ſo anxious about public affairs as at this moment. Our own intereſt is intimately connected with the perſeverance of our American brethren in their oppoſition to the tyranny of our government.

Should they continue firm, it will be ſcarcely poſſible that they ſhould not ſucceed.

I cannot help believing that this will be the laſt ſtruggle which America will have with us. If they are now ſteady, and ſucceed, they will have no reaſon to fear any future attempts to enſlave them. But if they now ſubmit, they will be ſubdued for ever, and the only nurſery of freemen now in the world will be loſt. May Heaven avert ſuch a calamity! I cannot indeed imagine a ſtate of worſe ſlavery than that in which the colonies would be, were they on this occaſion to ſubmit.

The preſent ſtate of our parliament is ſuch, that it is our own greateſt calamity to be governed by it. How baſe would it be to wiſh the Americans involved in the ſame calamity!

The mode of oppoſition which the Americans are likely to adopt, muſt do them the greateſt ſervice, by checking luxury among them, and obliging them to ſave the money they now ſpend among us in purchaſing ſuperfluities.

At

At the ſame time it muſt eſſentially injure us: for ſuch are our preſent circumſtances, that we hang upon the American trade; and the loſs of it would ſink the revenue, and ſoon bring on *riots* and *inſurrections*, and a *public bankruptcy*. But I am not frightened by theſe conſequences.

The preſervation of American liberty I think of infinitely more importance than any temporary ſufferings.

My only *hopes* ariſe from the *proſpect of a convulſion*, dreadful while it laſts, which ſhall deſtroy artificial wealth, and all the means of corruption, reduce us to poverty and ſimplicity, *overturn the whole ſyſtem of policy*, and be followed by the re-eſtabliſhment of public liberty and virtue.

I have been concerned to ſee in the Pennſylvania inſtructions to the deputies, a propoſal, that, previous to any other meaſures, a memorial or remonſtrance ſhould be preſented to our government.

The colonies have, I think, already ſufficiently tried ſuch meaſures as theſe.

It is now too late for a negotiation, nor can it iſſue in any good to the American cauſe.

Vigorous meaſures alone can be ſucceſsful: and ſome think, that had the Americans fled immediately to the *laſt reſource*, the quarrel might by this time have been almoſt decided; for the preſent miniſtry could not have found ſupplies for ſo horrid a ſervice, and a change of men and meaſures muſt ſoon have taken place.

The ſentiments I have expreſſed are thoſe of the greateſt part of my acquaintance, ſome of whom are perſons of the firſt weight. I chuſe to mention this, becauſe I wiſh the Americans not to direct their reſentment againſt all indiſcriminately in this country. They may be aſſured that they have a large body of friends here.

P. S. The Scarborough, I find, is arrived from Boſton with accounts of a very intereſting nature. Perhaps the ſword has been drawn.

On the 19th of March, Dr Benjamin Franklin, agent for Philadelphia, ſet out from his houſe in London, to imbark for North America.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Williamſburgh, Dec. 24. 1774; laid before the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 15. by Lord North.

My neceſſary abſence on the occaſion of the Indian diſturbances [49.], will, I hope, account and excuſe me for my not having acknowledged your Lordſhip's ſeveral letters in due time and order; and for not having regularly communicated accounts of the public affairs of the colony, to which ſome of them refer: and I wiſh I were now ſo fortunate as to have it in my power to make a repreſentation of their appearing with a more favourable aſpect, than when I laſt wrote upon thoſe important concerns.

The aſſociations firſt, in part, entered into, recommended by the people of this colony, and adopted by what is called the continental congreſs, are now enforcing throughout this country with the greateſt rigour. A committee has been choſen in every county, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry the aſſociation of the congreſs into execution; which committee aſſumes an authority to inſpect the books, invoices, and all other ſecrets of the trade and correſpondence of merchants; to watch the conduct of every inhabitant, without diſtinction; and to ſend for all ſuch as come under their ſuſpicion, into their preſence; to interrogate them reſpecting all matters, which, at their pleaſure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to ſtigmatize, as they term it, ſuch as they find tranſgreſſing, what they are now hardy enough to call the laws of the congreſs; which ſtigmatizing is no other than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawleſs mob to be exerciſed upon the unhappy victims. Every county beſides is now arming a company of men, whom they call an independent company, for the avowed purpoſe of protecting their committees, and to be employed againſt government if occaſion require. The committee of one county has proceeded ſo far, as to ſwear the men of their independent company to execute all orders which ſhall be given them from the committee of their county.

As to the power of government, which your Lordſhip, in your letter N° 11. directs ſhould be exerted to counteract the dangerous meaſures purſuing here, I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that it is entirely diſregarded, if not wholly overturned. There is not a juſtice of peace in Virginia that acts, except as a committee-man: the aboliſhing the courts

of

of juſtice was the firſt ſtep taken, in which the men of fortune and pre-eminence joined equally with the loweſt and meaneſt. The general court of judicature of the colony is much in the ſame predicament: for though there are at leaſt a majority of his Majeſty's council, who, with myſelf, are the judges of that court, that would ſteadily perform their duty; yet the lawyers have abſolutely refuſed to attend; nor indeed would the people allow them to attend, or evidences to appear. The reaſon commonly aſſigned for this proceeding is, the want of a fee-bill, which expired at the laſt ſeſſion of the aſſembly; and it is a popular argument here, that no power but the legiſlature can eſtabliſh fees; and the fee-bill not having been renewed, is attributed to the diſſolution: but the true cauſe of ſo many perſons joining in ſo opprobrious a meaſure, was to engage their Engliſh creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamours of this country; and not a few to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principal people here are much involved.

With regard to the encouraging of thoſe, as your Lordſhip likewiſe exhorts me, who appeared, in principle, averſe to theſe proceedings, I hope your Lordſhip will do me the juſtice to believe, I have left no means in my power uneſſayed, to draw all the aſſiſtance poſſible from them to his Majeſty's government; but I preſume your Lordſhip will not think it very extraordinary, that my perſuaſions ſhould have been unavailing againſt the terrors which, on the other hand, are held out by the committee.

Independent companies, &c. ſo univerſally ſupported, have ſet themſelves up ſuperior to all other authority, under the auſpices of their congreſs; the laws of which they talk of in a ſtyle of reſpect, and treat with marks of reverence, which they never beſtowed on their legal government, or the laws proceeding from it. I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that I have diſcovered no inſtance, where the interpoſition of government, in the feeble ſtate to which it is reduced, could ſerve any other purpoſe than to ſuffer the diſgrace of a diſappointment, and thereby afford matter of great exultation to its enemies, and increaſe their influence over the minds of the people.

But, my Lord, every ſtep which has been taken by theſe infatuated people muſt inevitably defeat its own purpoſe. Their non-importation, non-exportation, &c. cannot fail, in a ſhort time, to produce a ſcarcity, which will ruin thouſands of families. The people indeed of fortune may ſupply themſelves and their negroes for two or three years, but the middling and poorer ſort, who live from hand to mouth, have not the means of doing ſo; and the produce of their lands will not purchaſe thoſe neceſſaries (without which themſelves and negroes muſt ſtarve) of the merchants who may have goods to diſpoſe of, becauſe the merchants are prevented from turning ſuch produce to any account. As to manufacturing for themſelves, the people of Virginia are very far from being naturally induſtrious; and it is not by taking away the principal, if not the only encouragement to induſtry, that it can be excited; nor is it in times of anarchy and confuſion that the foundation of ſuch improvements can be laid. The lower claſs of people too will diſcover, that they have been duped by the richer ſort, who, for their part, elude the whole effects of the aſſociation by which their poor neighbours periſh. What then is to deter thoſe from taking the ſhorteſt mode of ſupplying themſelves? and, unreſtrained as they are by laws, from taking whatever they want where-ever they can find it?

The arbitrary proceedings of theſe committees, likewiſe, cannot fail of producing quarrels and diſſenſions, which will raiſe partiſans of government; and I am firmly perſuaded, that the colony, even by their own acts and deeds, muſt be brought to ſee the neceſſity of depending on its mother-country, and of embracing its authority.

"*Williamsburgh, Dec.* 22. 1774. At a meeting of the officers under the command of the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5. 1774, for the purpoſe of conſidering the grievances of Britiſh America, an officer preſent addreſſed the meeting in the following words,

"Gentlemen, Having now concluded the campaign, by the aſſiſtance of Providence, with honour and advantage to the colony, and ourſelves [50.], it only remains, that we ſhould give our country the ſtrongeſt aſſurance, that we are ready at all times, to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain her juſt rights and privileges. We have lived above three months in the woods, without any intelligence

telligence from Boſton, or from the delegates at Philadelphia. It is poſſible, from the groundleſs reports of deſigning men, that our countrymen may be jealous of the uſe ſuch a body would make of the arms in their hands at this critical juncture. That we are a reſpectable body is certain, when it is conſidered, that we can live weeks without bread or ſalt; that we can ſleep in the open air, without any covering but that of the canopy of heaven; and that our men can march and ſhoot with any in the known world. Bleſſed with theſe talents, let us ſolemnly engage to one another, and to our country in particular, that we will uſe them to no purpoſe, but for the honour and advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behoves us then, for the ſatisfaction of our country, that we ſhould give them our real ſentiments, by way of reſolves, at this very alarming criſis."

Whereupon the meeting made choice of a committee, to draw up and prepare reſolves for their conſideration; who immediately withdrew, and after ſome time ſpent therein, reported, that they had agreed to and prepared the following reſolves; which were read, maturely conſidered, and agreed to *nem. con.* by the meeting, and ordered to be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette, viz.

"Reſolved, That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George III. while his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of his crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire. But, as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real intereſts and juſt rights of America, outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve, that we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

Reſolved, That we entertain the greateſt reſpect for his Excellency the Rt Hon. Lord Dunmore, who commanded the expedition againſt the Shawaneſe, and who, we are confident, underwent the great fatigue of this ſingular campaign, from no other motive than the true intereſt of this country."

"*New York, Jan.* 19. On the 10th inſt. the general aſſembly of this province met here, agreeable to the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation; but a ſufficiency of members not appearing to make a Houſe, they adjourned from day to day, till Friday; when his Honour was pleaſed to open the ſixth ſeſſion with a ſpeech, [of which we give the laſt two paragraphs,] viz.

"*Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,* We cannot ſufficiently lament the preſent diſordered ſtate of the colonies. The diſpute between Great Britain and her American dominions is now brought to the moſt alarming criſis, and fills every humane breaſt with the deepeſt affliction. It is to you, Gentlemen, in this anxious moment, that your country looks up for counſel; and on you it, in a great meaſure, depends, to reſcue her from evils of the moſt ruinous tendency. Exert yourſelves, then, with the firmneſs becoming your important office. If your conſtituents are diſcontented and apprehenſive, examine their complaints with calmneſs and deliberation, and determine upon them with an honeſt impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, purſue the means of redreſs which the conſtitution has pointed out: ſupplicate the throne; and our Moſt Gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal tenderneſs. But I intreat you, as you regard the happineſs of your country, to diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs, and, anxious for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony with that power with which you are connected, by the ties of blood, religion, intereſt, and duty, prove yourſelves, by your conduct on this occaſion, earneſtly ſolicitous for a cordial and permanent reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly, In the abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in Chief, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive abilities, than his zeal for the honour of the crown, and his affection to the people of this province, and at ſo critical a conjuncture, it gives me great conſolation that I can repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your wiſdom, your attachment to the conſtitution, and your regard for the intereſt of the Britiſh empire. And you may be aſſured, that my moſt ſtrenuous efforts ſhall be exerted to co-operate with you, in reſtoring that tranquillity which muſt be the ardent deſire of every wiſe, virtuous,

tuous, and loyal ſubject. CADWALLADER COLDEN."

Addreſſes were preſented by the Council and by the General Aſſembly.

The Council ſay, "Gladly ſhall we ſeize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries, whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both; and while the means to this deſirable end employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted, to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion."

The Aſſembly ſay, "Affected with the deepeſt concern by the diſtreſſed ſtate of the colonies, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the fatal conſequences attending the unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and his Majeſty's American dominions, we feel the moſt afflicting anxiety at this alarming criſis. Fully convinced that the happineſs of our conſtituents depends greatly on the wiſdom of our preſent meaſures, we ſhall exerciſe the important truſt they have repoſed in us with firmneſs and fidelity; and with calmneſs and deliberation purſue the moſt probable means to obtain a redreſs of our grievances. And it affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction to hear, from your Honour, that our Moſt Gracious Sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American ſubjects, and ready, with paternal tenderneſs, to grant us relief. Anxious for the intereſt and happineſs of our country, and carneſtly ſolicitous for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony with Great Britain, we ſhall diſcountenance every meaſure which may tend to increaſe our diſtreſs; and, by our conduct, ſhew ourſelves truly deſirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent-kingdom."

"*New York, Feb.* 1. The Aſſembly at laſt met; and the Houſe being thin at firſt, they came to a reſolution to ſummon the abſent members, as matters of the greateſt conſequence were to come before them. The northern members, who were moſtly on the ſide of government, were thoſe that were abſent; and notwithſtanding the former prudent reſolution of the Houſe, the Whig party thought this the propereſt time, and moſt likely to ſucceed, to have the proceedings of the congreſs adopted. Accordingly, without waiting for the abſent members, as was intended, they immediately moved, that the matter might be brought before the Houſe. Very warm debates enſued, in which your friend Mr Wilkins, to the honour of King's college be it ſpoken, greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and bore off the palm of victory. In fine, when the queſtion was put, Whether the Houſe ſhould take any notice of the congreſs? it was carried in the negative. They alſo reſolved to petition the King, addreſs the Houſe of Lords, and apply to the Commons of Great Britain, for redreſs. We expect the other members ſoon among us, who are to a man againſt the congreſs.—All this happened before the laſt packet arrived, which brought his Majeſty's ſpeech to the parliament, and other papers, which leave us under no doubt that government intends to purſue vigorous meaſures, and have very much enlivened our deſponding ſpirits, and confirmed the friends to good order."

"*New York, Jan.* 26. The proceedings of the general committee for the city and county of New York, confirm the aſſurance given on the other ſide, that, notwithſtanding the aſſembly rejected an inquiry into the acts of the congreſs, yet the citizens of New York are determined to maintain their engagements with the other colonies. Therefore the votes of three of their repreſentatives againſt the inquiry are mere nullities, ſince they voted contrary to the ſenſe of their conſtituents. Equally null is Mr Rapalje's vote againſt it, his conſtituents being repreſented in congreſs, and determined to obſerve their meaſures. So that theſe four members, with the other three whoſe counties were repreſented in congreſs, added to the minority, the true vote of the colony is, ſeventeen members for, and four againſt the inquiry. Hence therefore it appears, that the enemies of America cannot infer a diſunion of the colonies, from the vote in queſtion. It is material to obſerve, that the committee were unanimous, 38 members preſent, and they have not at any meeting exceeded 45 members."

It was unanimouſly reſolved, in the committee-chamber, New York, Jan. 30. to conform to the 5th and 10th articles of the aſſociation [xxxvi. 659.]; and at a meeting of ſeveral towns in the county of Ulſter, it was reſolved, heartily to approve of the aſſociation, and to acquieſce in all the other meaſures of the continental congreſs.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [89.]

On Friday, Feb. 10. the day after the addreſs of both Houſes had been preſented to the King [89.], a meſſage from his Majeſty was delivered to the Lords by the Earl of Rochford, and to the Commons by Lord North, viz.

"GEORGE R. His Majeſty being determined, in conſequence of the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of his crown, and the two Houſes of Parliament, thinks proper to acquaint this Houſe, that ſome addition to his forces by ſea and land will be neceſſary for that purpoſe; and doubts not but his faithful Commons, on whoſe zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make ſuch augmentation to his forces as the preſent occaſion ſhall be thought to require. G. R." —— In anſwer, an addreſs of thanks was preſented from either Houſe.

On the 13th, Lord North moved, That 2000 additional ſeamen be employed, including 490 marines, for 1775; and that 4 l. per man per month be allowed for the ſaid men. On the queſtion being put, it carried without a diviſion.

On the 15th, Lord Barrington moved, That 4383 men be employed as an augmentation to the land-forces; and that 67,706 l. be granted for the charge of the ſaid men. On a diviſion, it carried, 91 to 15.

Lord North, Feb. 10. moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſet's-bay, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, Providence, and Rhode iſland colonies, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other parts therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions, and for a time to be limited. After debate, the queſtion being put, it carried, 261 to 85. — The reſolution was immediately reported, and a bill ordered in.

Lord North preſented the bill on the 17th. —— His Lordſhip gave the following reaſons for its introduction. — That as the Americans had refuſed to trade with this kingdom, it was but juſt, that we ſhould reſtrain them from trading with any other nation: That the reſtraints of the act of navigation were their charter; and that the ſeveral relaxations of that law were ſo many acts of grace and favour; which, when the coloniſes ceaſed to merit, it was but reaſonable that the Britiſh legiſlature ſhould recal: in particular he ſaid, That the fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other banks, and all the others in America, was the undoubted right of G. Britain; therefore we might diſpoſe of them as we pleaſed: That although the two Houſes had not declared all Maſſachuſet's bay in rebellion, they had declared, that there is a rebellion in that province; it was juſt therefore to deprive that province of its fiſheries: That in the province of New Hampſhire there was ſtill a governor and a government; but government was weak in that colony; and a quantity of powder had been taken out of a fort there by an armed mob [25.]: beſides, the vicinity of that province to Maſſachuſet's-bay was ſuch, that if it were not added, the purpoſe of the act would be defeated: Rhode Iſland he ſtated not to be in a much better ſituation than Maſſachuſet's-bay; that ſeveral pieces of cannon had been taken thence, and carried up into the country; and that they were arraying their militia, in order to march into any other colony in caſe it ſhould be attacked; and this could, in the preſent circumſtances, be for no good purpoſe: That from Connecticut had marched a large body of men into the Maſſachuſet's, on a report that the ſoldiery had killed ſome people in Boſton; and though this body had returned, on finding the falſity of that report, an ill diſpoſition had been ſhewn; and that this colony was in a ſtate of great diſorder and confuſion: To this he added, That the river Connecticut afforded the inhabitants of that colony an opportunity of carrying on the fiſhery: The ſame might be ſaid of the port of Rhode Iſland: and as the ſame argument of vicinity might be applied to both the provinces as well as to New Hampſhire, in order to prevent the defeating of the act, they alſo ought to be included in the prohibition to fiſh and to trade. His Lordſhip having laid open the rigorous part of the plan, declared, that he was not averſe to admitting ſuch alleviations of the act as would not prove deſtructive of its great object. Firſt, therefore, he would move it only as temporary, to the end of this year, and to the end of the

next ſeſſion of parliament. Secondly, he would permit particular perſons to be excepted, on certificates from the Governor of their good behaviour, or upon their taking a teſt of acknowledgement of the rights of parliament.

A debate then enſued between the gentlemen of the long robe, whether the Americans were in rebellion; afterwards the debate turned more upon the merits of the bill, which was oppoſed with great ſpirit by Gov. Johnſtone, Sir George Savile, Lord J. Cavendiſh, Mr Tho. Townſend, Mr Burke, and ſeveral other gentlemen. — Gov. Johnſtone ſaid, That the propoſition was abſurd and cruel; abſurd, becauſe it took away trade from our own colonies, which, thoſe who underſtood that trade muſt know, we ſhould not be able to transfer to ourſelves when it was taken from them: That God and nature had given that fiſhery to New and not to Old England: That when it was once deſtroyed, we ſhould not be able to reſtore it to thoſe from whom it was thus violently taken; becauſe the little capital, veſſels, and implements of fiſhermen, many of them poor, were only kept up by conſtant returns of profit: when the profits failed, the capital and implements could not be reſtored: That France, which was ſufficiently alert at taking advantages, would come in for a part at leaſt of the benefits of which we thus thought proper to deprive our own people: it was cruel, he ſaid, in the higheſt degree, and beyond the example of hoſtile rigour: That a maritime people always drew a conſiderable part of their immediate ſuſtenance from the ſea; this bill therefore would be inhumanly to ſtarve a whole people, except ſuch as a governor ſhould think it proper to favour: That this partial permiſſion muſt give riſe to unjuſt preference, monopoly, and all ſorts of jobs. He ſaid, he had ſerved in the navy the whole of the laſt war; he had in his eye ſeveral captains who had cruiſed off the enemy's coaſt during the whole war, and he appealed to them for the truth of what he aſſerted, that it was a conſtant rule in the ſervice, to ſpare the fiſhing-craft, thinking it ſavage and barbarous to deprive the poor wretches of their little means of livelihood, and the miſerable village-inhabitants of a ſea-coaſt of their daily food.

On a diviſion, the bill was received, 261 to 85. It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the Thurſday following, and to be printed.

In the committee on the American papers, Feb. 20. the following reſolution was carried, 274 to 88: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtances, and ſituation, of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſeable by Parliament), and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or to impoſe for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

Lord North, who made the motion, introduced it with a ſpeech to the following purport: — "Grievances, he obſerved, can only be ſettled by a dutiful application to government; and when ſubjects apply in that manner, it is right and fit to grant whatever indulgence is neceſſary. The exerciſe of the right of taxing every part of the Britiſh dominions, muſt by no means be given up. The propoſition I have now made, only ſtates upon what ground it may be ſuſpended: and though it may be aſked, Whether it be poſſible for parliament to come to any reſolution on that ſubject, while we are ſending fleets and armies in order to lay the trade of the colonies under reſtrictions? yet I think it beſt at the outſet to let them know what we expect, and to learn whether they mean to diſpute the whole of our authority or not. And though I admit it is not worth while to ſpend the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects in levying a trifling tax upon them; it is certainly worth every exertion,

exertion, to ſecure their allegiance, and to enforce the ſupreme legiſlative authority of this country. Their congreſs was certainly an illegal aſſembly; for they are ſeparate ſtates, independent on each other, and have no connection but in their relation to G. Britain. Our army and navy eſtabliſhment, we all know, are neceſſarily increaſed on their account, and for their protection; they ought therefore to contribute their juſt proportion to that expence, ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament. I will never depart from the proper exerciſe of that right, when they refuſe to contribute voluntarily; which if they do, I ſhall think it right to ſuſpend the exerciſe of our power to tax them here, except for the regulation of commerce. Very often the beſt method of regulating commerce is by taxation. But to remove every objection, that other taxes may be raiſed upon them under the colour of regulations on commerce, I mean, that the produce of ſuch duties ſhall be applied to the particular uſe of that province where they are levied. Parliament cannot diveſt itſelf of the right of taxation in every part of the empire, becauſe it may become neceſſary to demand aſſiſtance and ſupply from every corner of it. The colonies complain, That parliament is ignorant of their true ſtate. But this is only a ſpecious pretence: let them firſt tax themſelves, and then it will be ſeen whether ſuſpenſion of taxation accompanies their contribution. The propoſition I have now the honour of offering to the committee, is no diſhonourable conceſſion; becauſe, in the preſent condition of things, the mother-country, in the moment of victory over them, would demand no more: we are not treating with enemies, nor wiſhing to take any advantage of them; but only to ſettle a diſpute between ſubject and ſubject, on a laſting foundation. It may likewiſe be objected, That America pays enough already. But I beg leave to remind the committee, that the ſubjects of Britain now pay 1,800,000 l. yearly, to diſcharge the intereſt on the debt contracted laſt war, our conqueſts in which, left the colonies in a ſtate of eaſe and ſecurity. Again it may be ſaid, Will you treat with rebels? I am not inclined to treat, but to demand; nor do I mean in the leaſt to ſuſpend our military operations by ſea and land, until they ſubmit to the laws. Whether any colony will come in on theſe terms, I know not; but I am ſure it is both juſt and humane to give them the option. If one of them conſents, a link of the great chain is broken. If not, which poſſibly may be the caſe, and that they ſhall make no offer whatever, or none that we can with any propriety accept; this conduct of theirs muſt convince men of juſtice and humanity at home, that our diſpute with America is not about modes of taxation, but that they have deeper views, and mean to throw off all dependence upon this country, and to get rid of every controul of the legiſlature. I hope at leaſt this will not leſſen our unanimity at home, though I never expect to ſee that unanimity ſo much to be wiſhed for, on a matter of this importance."

Gov. Pownall was for the motion, as it carried the appearance of an averſion to puſhing matters to extremity. Meſſ. Charles Jenkinſon and Welbore Ellis ſpoke in favour of the motion.—Mr Charles Fox attacked the miniſter with ſeverity; charged him with inconſiſtencies. His counſels, he ſaid, were weak, undeciſive, irreſolute, and deceitful. One day the Americans are to be treated with violence,—the next with lenity: this hour the acts are to be enforced,—the next he moved for their ſuſpenſion.—Many other gentlemen ſpoke in the debate, and even ſome of his Lordſhip's friends were againſt the meaſure.

A writer, under the ſignature of *An Impartial Member*, ſays, "This motion is ſo far from making conceſſions, that it adheres in every thing to the addreſs of the two Houſes. To the offer of lives and fortunes, made, as is uſual, on great emergencies, by parliament, a proviſion is annexed, that ſhould the colonies return to their duty, and acknowledge the ſupremacy of the legiſlature, their real grievances ſhall, upon a proper and legal application, be removed. This conditional promiſe being indefinite, the Noble Lord at the head of affairs thought it neceſſary to define the utmoſt conditions that the colonies could expect, and the mother-country grant. This he has endeavoured to do in the above motion. The Americans, therefore, have no longer any reaſon to complain, that their ſubmiſſion is required upon terms which may be ſevere becauſe they are unknown.—The Noble Lord is ſo far from relinquiſhing the ſupremacy of this country

over America, that he manifeſtly ſhews his determined firmneſs by his moderation. He knows, or at leaſt he ought to know, that a great nation, when determined to exert its force, and eſtabliſh its authority, ſhould be above the meanneſs of intimidation. By ſhewing to the world the moderation of government at home, he has left the refractory abroad without any excuſe for their violence: and if, after ſuch a manifeſt tenderneſs towards the miſled Americans, they will proceed in their diſobedience, God and men will approve of the conduct of this country, for enforcing its juſt rights; and will lay the blame of the conſequences at their door. The olive-branch and the ſword are held out to the Americans: it is theirs to make the choice: and though the Noble Lord may certainly wiſh that they ſhould accept the *firſt*, they will find, that he has the power to uſe the *ſecond* with effect, ſhould they, contrary to all reaſon, reject the only propoſal this country can make, conſiſtent with its intereſt, ſupremacy, and dignity."

A petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, againſt paſſing the reſtraining bill, was preſented to the commons, Feb. 24.; in which they ſay, "That the bill is unjuſtly founded, becauſe it involves the whole in the puniſhment intended for the ſuppoſed offences of a few: That it muſt, in its conſequences, overwhelm thouſands of his Majeſty's loyal and uſeful ſubjects with the utmoſt poverty and diſtreſs, inaſmuch as they will be thereby deprived of the fiſheries, which are the natural means of ſupporting themſelves and families: That the extenſive commerce between G. Britain and her colonies will, by this bill, be greatly injured, as a capital ſource of remittance will be ſtopped, which will not only diſconnect the future commercial intercourſe between thoſe colonies and this country, but will eventually render them incapable of paying the large debts already due to the merchants of this city: That the utmoſt confuſion will probably enſue from enforcing this bill, as it cannot be ſuppoſed that a great number of men, naturally hardy and brave, will quietly ſubmit to a law which will reduce them almoſt to famine, they not having within themſelves proviſions ſufficient for their ſubſiſtence: That it will induce the French to extend their fiſheries, and by that means increaſe the wealth and ſtrength of our rivals in trade, to the great prejudice of this country," &c.—This petition was ordered to be taken into conſideration upon the ſecond reading of the bill. As was likewiſe a petition from the merchants of London. The bill was read a ſecond time ſoon after; and committed without debate, the Houſe being thin.

A petition againſt the reſtraining bill was preſented, Feb. 28. from the Society of Quakers; ſetting forth, That a great number of innocent perſons, in particular in the iſland of Nantucket, would be reduced to extreme diſtreſs: which petition was referred to the committee. The Houſe, in a committee, Feb. 28. examined witneſſes; by which it appeared, That in 1764 upwards of 4500 tons of ſhipping and 3000 men were employed in the New-England fiſheries, the nett produce of which amounted to 220,000 l. Sterling, and that they are ſince conſiderably increaſed: That the four New-England colonies did not collectively produce ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of their inhabitants; that if the fiſheries were prohibited, about 10,000 men muſt be under a neceſſity of ſeeking employment; and that as the major part of them would not ſettle at Halifax, on account of its being a military government, they muſt either ſtay at home and want bread, or emigrate to the ſouthward, or go to the French at Miquelon and St Pierre: That the iſland of Nantucket contained between 5 and 6000 inhabitants, nine tenths of whom were Quakers; that the iſland did not produce more than would maintain twenty families; that 140 veſſels belonged to the port, 132 of which were employed in the whale-fiſhery, and that 128 of them belonged to Quakers; that they had no other employment on the iſland; that 309 ſail, from about 50 to 150 tons, belonging to New England, were employed in the whale-fiſhery; that they went out in the whale-fiſhery all ſeaſons of the year, and made two or three trips when they found fiſh on the coaſt, but had lately extended their fiſhery as far as Falkland iſland [xxxvi. 500.], and were ſometimes twelve months on the voyage to advantage; that ſhips from England have come on their coaſts in ſearch of whales, but were always unſucceſsful, though the Nantucketmen at the ſame time ſucceeded well; ſo much experience

rience is neceſſary to that buſineſs: that if the whale-fiſhery were prohibited, the inhabitants would probably, from their principles, patiently ſuffer as long as they could ſubſiſt, in hopes that ſo grievous a law could not long continue; but as there was ſeldom above three months proviſion in the iſland, they muſt be obliged to emigrate ſouthward, as they would on no account go to live under the military government of Halifax: and, That a million of money is now due from the four provinces of New England to London only, the greateſt part for Britiſh manufactures.

A petition was preſented, ſigned by the aldermen, ſheriff, principal manufacturers, and inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, expreſſing their abhorrence of that ſeditious ſpirit which hath broken out in America, in open defiance of the legiſlative authority of this kingdom; and ſetting forth, that the petitioners, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Americans, apprehend, that the trade of G. Britain with her colonies cannot be permanently ſecured without a due and proper ſubmiſſion to the laws of the Britiſh parliament; and beſeeching the Houſe to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them conducive to ſecure theſe great ends.—Petitions in favour of the bill were preſented likewiſe from Poole, the merchants and traders of Huddersfield, the clothiers, and other principal inhabitants of Trowbridge, &c. and evidence was heard in ſupport of them. —There were petitions from many places againſt the bill.

Upon an application by Lord Irnham, That the colony-agents be admitted into the gallery during the debates relative to America, the Houſe acquieſced, and the Speaker ſhewed great readineſs to comply with ſo proper an indulgence.

On the 1ſt of March the committee went through the bill, having made ſeveral amendments: and on the 6th the queſtion came on, Whether to agree with the committee in their report? A vigorous debate enſued, in which Lord North, Mr Burke, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, had the principal ſhare. It being expected this debate would laſt till morning, many of the reſpectable members of the minority went to dinner; but before they returned, the main queſtion was put, "That the bill be now ingroſſed?" A diviſion followed, the doors of the lobby were locked, and above twenty of the minority kept out, amongſt whom were the Lord Mayor, Mr Bull, and Mr Hayley. The queſtion was carried in the affirmative, 215 to 61.

On the 8th, the order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, a clauſe was propoſed, "That the bill ſhould not extend to prohibit the importation of fuel, flour, victuals, &c. coming coaſtwiſe from any part of the continent?" This brought on a ſhort debate; and the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative, 188 to 58. Then the bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

On the 9th the bill was preſented to the Lords, and read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

On Saturday, March 11. a common council of the city was ſummoned for the Tueſday following, to conſider (as the Lord Mayor expreſſed it in the printed ſummons) of a petition to the Houſe of Lords, againſt an *unjuſt* and *inhuman* bill, which has paſſed the Houſe of Commons, intitled, *A bill to reſtrain*, &c." and on the Tueſday the petition was agreed to in the common council, with only two diſſentient voices, the Aldermen Harley and Plumbe. On the 13th the merchants of London trading to North America agreed unanimouſly to petition the Lords againſt the bill.—Both petitions were preſented on the 15th, and evidence were examined in ſupport of them.—Lord Dartmouth obſerved, that Mr Brook Watſon, one of the evidence, had miſtaken a clauſe in the bill, owing to an omiſſion in the printed copy, of a clauſe in the ingroſſed copy, which permitted the inhabitants of Nantucket to carry on their fiſhery even after the act had paſſed, if the Governor and Council of the Maſſachuſets ſhould give an atteſtation, that the veſſels uſed in that fiſhery were the excluſive property of the merchant-adventurers of Nantucket.—Lord Sandwich moved, that Com. Shuldham, Sir Hugh Palliſer, and Meſſ. Lifter and Davis, might be called. The point of fact to which their teſtimonies were principally directed was, That if the Maſſachuſets fiſhery ſhould be totally reſtrained, the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery would equally well ſupply the demand of foreign markets; that it would prove a much better nurſery for ſeamen than that of the New-England fiſhery; that in the

veſſels

veſſels fitted out for the uſe of the Britiſh fiſhery, the number of hands uſually employed were, one man to every two ton of burthen; that theſe perſons, from being initiated in the buſineſs of the fiſheries, were quickly inured to hardſhips, and trained to as to become, by degrees, the beſt ſailors in the world, thoſe bred in the colliers excepted; that as to the New-Englanders, even were there not an act of parliament which prohibited their being impreſſed, the commanders of the navy had not that opinion of their maritime qualifications, as to think them by any means calculated to make good ſailors.—On the article of proviſions, it was advanced by Sir Hugh Palliſer, That the provinces of New England had ſupplied St Pierre and Miquelon with the neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence, without which ſupply it was doubted whether the French would ever have been able to carry on their fiſheries to any extent.

A motion was made on the 16th, for the bill's being read a ſecond time: which, after debate, carried, 104, including 18 proxies, againſt 29, including 5 proxies; and the bill was committed for next day. The ſpeakers were, for the ſecond reading, Lords Dartmouth, Carliſle, Dudley, Sandwich, Suffolk, Pomfret, Grafton; againſt it, Lords Rockingham, Manchester, Camden, Shelburne, Radnor, and Abingdon.—It was obſerved by a Noble Lord in favour of the bill, that thoſe who ſeemed to feel ſo ſenſibly for the diſtreſſes and hardſhips this temporary bill would bring upon the inhabitants of the refractory colonies, were certainly influenced by a falſe compaſſion; not conſidering, that the reſolutions of the ſeditious aſſembly called a congreſs, had ſtopped all trade from G. Britain to their country; by which meaſure thouſands of our poor manufacturers are ſtarving, will become a burthen to their pariſhes, and increaſe the poor's rates, which will fall heavy on the landed intereſt.

In the committee ſeveral amendments were made; the report was received on the 20th, and the amendments were agreed to without any debate.

On the third reading, March 21. an amendment was propoſed, by inſerting, *New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia*; which paſſed in the negative, 72 to 21. A few amendments were afterwards made; and on the queſtion being put, That the bill thus amended do paſs? it carried, Contents 73, Not-contents 21.—On which a proteſt was entered.

The Commons agreed with ſome of the amendments made by the Lords, but diſagreed with others of them; which occaſioned a conference to be held on the 27th. The managers for the Commons were, Lord North, Meſſ. Solicitor-General, Cornwall, Rice, Grey Cooper, Hans Stanley, Jenkinſon, Rigby, Townſend, and Bamber Gaſcoigne. Purſuant to previous meſſages, theſe gentlemen having taken their ſeats at the conference-table in the Painted Chamber, a meſſage was ſent to the Lords; and in a few minutes appeared, as managers for the Lords, Lord Preſident, Earl Gower, Lords Aberdeen, Dalhouſie, Abercorn, Roſeberry, Delawar, Townſhend, Irby, Deſpencer, and the Biſhops of London, Carliſle, Norwich, Worceſter, Briſtol, and Oxford. As ſoon as the Lords were ſeated, and covered, the Commons ſtood up uncovered, and Lord North acquainted their Lordſhips, what of the amendments the Commons had agreed to, and what they had diſagreed to, giving the reaſons for their diſagreeing to theſe. On report, the Houſe of Lords agreed with the amendments ſo amended, and ordered the Commons to be acquainted therewith: which was done accordingly.

Dr Fothergill with three other Quakers, waited on the King, March 17. having been introduced by the Earl of Dartmouth, with the following petition.

"To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging,

The Addreſs and Petition of the people called Quakers.

May it pleaſe the King!

Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs, and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy Royal preſence.

Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved; and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy Royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

From

From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not in thy extenſive dominions ſubjects more loyal, and more zealouſly attached to thy Royal perſon, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.

We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to inquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims *peace on earth, and good will to men*, we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword; that means may be tried to effect without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow-ſubjects in America.

Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

That the Almighty, by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations; and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendents fill, with honour to themſelves, and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects."

On the 23d Meſſ. Lane, Molleſon, and Bridgen, from the North-American merchants, preſented a petition to the King, praying his Majeſty to with-hold his aſſent from an act which is no leſs repugnant to good policy than juſtice.

His Majeſty, notwithſtanding, gave the royal aſſent to the bill on the 30th.

We conclude this article with a copy of the proteſt, entered, March 21. [126.], on the motion's being carried in the affirmative, "That the bill, with the amendments, do paſs," viz.

"*Diſſentient*,

Becauſe the attempt to coerce by famine the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions to which parliament is driven by the difficulties which daily multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an unwiſe plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New England and the other colonies; but we do know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is univerſal, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent; and ſeveral are alledged by miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy, if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

2. Becauſe the Engliſh merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: without their fiſhery this is impoſſible. The merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the projects of thoſe who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

3. Becauſe the people of New England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially intitled to the fiſhery by their charters, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeems equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

4. Becauſe we conceive, that the attempt which has been made to bribe the nation

nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New-England fiſhery, worth upwards of 300,000l. a-year, to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency;—of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt;—weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes, that whatever is taken from the colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great Britain the advantages of ſituation which New England poſſeſſes for the fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe, who, deluded by avarice, have choſen, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

5. Becauſe we do not apprehend, that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely, the cowardice of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight in itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true, that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes; and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to call for reſiſtance, and to provoke rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

6. Becauſe the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not to be terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the will of the governors and majority of the council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtomhouſe-officers. A power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow-creatures to be ſtarved, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch tyranny, oppreſſion, and abſurdity, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, Becauſe the bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only, upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their aſſociation not to import goods from Great Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by parliament, not excepting thoſe upon tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the new council of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and the laſt-mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the port-bill, before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the ſlaves, inſtead of the ſubjects, of Great Britain; this bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a civil war, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the

the conſequence of this bill; in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

Abingdon	*Craven*	*Abergavenny*
Stanhope	*Leinſter*	*Weycombe*
Richmond	*Devonſhire*	*Torrington*
Rockingham	*Camden*	*Effingham*
Ponſonby	*Cholmondeley*	*Fitzwilliam*
Mancheſter		

The debate in the Houſe of Lords, on the motion for agreeing with the Commons in the addreſs to the King on American affairs. [86.]

Lord Rockingham obſerved, that as he could not now enter into a regular diſcuſſion of the main queſtion, he would nevertheleſs, in this ſtage of the buſineſs, aſſure the Houſe, that there was one paragraph in the addreſs which he totally diſclaimed, and deſired to be underſtood neither to have act or part in; that was, where both Houſes were to aſſure his Majeſty they would, in ſupport of the meaſures therein recommended, hazard their lives and fortunes; for he now openly declared he would neither riſk life nor fortune in ſuch a cauſe. He ſaid, the Noble mover adverted to ſomething which he did not perfectly underſtand, about unanimity. If every man who oppoſed this addreſs were preſumed to be actuated by falſe notions of popularity or factious motives, he believed four fifths of the nation would fall under that predicament; but this he could anſwer for himſelf, at all events, that he ſhould not tread in the ſteps of his Noble, but ill-fated anceſtor, (Lord Stratford), who firſt courted popular favour, and then deſerted the cauſe he had imbarked in; for as he had ſet out by ſupporting the cauſe of the people againſt the tyranny and arbitrary meaſures of miniſters, ſo he ſhould never, for any temptation that could be thrown in his way, deſert or betray them, but would perſevere to the very laſt, in endeavouring to obtain for them a full reparation for all the injuries they had ſuſtained.

Lord Pomfret contended, That the ſea was our proper element; was againſt a land-war, and ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of ſending a naval force ſufficient to block up their harbours, and by that means to cut off their communication with all other powers, and put a total ſtop to their commerce.

Lord Denbigh united in this opinion on general principles; but inſiſted, that a military force would be neceſſary for the protection of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who would be otherwiſe expoſed to the fury and violence of their mercileſs perſecutors.

Lord Gower ſpoke to the propriety of entering into an immediate examination of the matter contained in the petitions intended to be preſented by the Noble Marquis. He ſaid, the petitioners were perſons who deſerved every mark of attention and reſpect which the Houſe could pay them, conſiſtently with the intereſts of the empire at large; and although their grievances were imaginary, their complaints nevertheleſs deſerved indulgence. He truſted, however, when they maturely conſidered, that the ſteps now taken were to prevent the return of ſuch evils in future, they would chearfully acquieſce in the wiſdom of parliament, and be gratefully thankful hereafter; for if the ſupremacy of the legiſlature was once eſtabliſhed, their trade, commerce, and every poſſible advantage accruing from either, would ſtand upon a ſure foundation.

Lord Mansfield ſaid, he perfectly coincided in ſentiment with thoſe Noble Lords who aſſerted, that we were reduced to the alternative of adopting coercive meaſures, or of for ever relinquiſhing our claim of ſovereignty or dominion over the colonies. For conſider the queſtion in ever ſo many lights, ſays his Lordſhip, every middle way, every attempt to unite the oppoſite claims of the contending parties, ends, and is ultimately founded, in one reſolution or the other: either the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature muſt be complete, entire, and unconditional; or, on the other hand, the colonies muſt be free and independent. His Lordſhip proceeded to examine very minutely the ſeveral acts of parliament complained of in the congreſs which aſſembled at Philadelphia; any one of which, he ſaid, if repealed, would be a total renunciation of the ſovereignty; even if the other propoſition were true, that we had no right to tax them. But that claim of non-taxation, it was, he ſaid, that introduced, all the reſt: if the doctrine was a juſt one in any inſtance, it muſt of inevitable conſequence extend to all the reſt; for it was to the laſt degree abſurd, to allow they had a right diſtinct from the Britiſh legiſlature in any one particular,

and not in all. If they had ſuch a right, the defence of it would juſtify reſiſtance: and to contend that ſubjects had a right of reſiſting the law, was a doctrine he ſhould be glad to hear maintained, on any principle of civil government, reaſon, experience, or common ſenſe. This led his Lordſhip to the ſubject of the petitions; but he contended, that they did not at all come in the way of the preſent motion. He did not doubt but the petitioners were aggrieved; he did not doubt but they laboured under great and ſingular diſtreſſes; he did not doubt but every degree of men, the landed gentleman, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, would all heavily feel, in their ſeveral ſituations, the threatened calamities. Nay, he went further; he did not promiſe certain ſucceſs from the preſent meaſure. The army might proceed to hoſtilities, it might be defeated; the Americans might prevail; we might be for ever ſtripped of the ſovereignty of that country. But what of that? The queſtion was, allowing all the inconveniencies as ſet forth in the petitions to be preciſely juſt, and taking into full contemplation every poſſible contingency that human foreſight and prudence could ſuggeſt, Whether we ſhould relinquiſh our rights, or reſolve, at all events, reſolutely to perſiſt in aſſerting them? His Lordſhip again returned to his former argument of the acts they had proteſted againſt, and obſerved, that though he was not preſent when a Noble Lord on a former occaſion (Lord Chatham) had inſiſted, that, in return for their temporary ſuſpenſion and conſtant repeal, he would inſiſt on the moſt *unequivocal* declaration on the part of America, of the ſupreme legiſlative controlling power of the Britiſh legiſlature [84.], in every other caſe whatever, but that of taxation only, he could not help remarking, that they avoided every declaration equivocal or unequivocal; for all they promiſed in return was to conſent to the act of navigation, while they were boldly contending for the repeal of every one act almoſt which was to give that great conſtitutional law the leaſt force or effect. He next proceeded to prove, by a variety of arguments, that the colonies were in actual rebellion; inſiſted on the right of the mother country over the colonies; doubted of the expediency of taxing now, on account of the repeal of the ſtamp act; but ſaid, it was utterly impoſſible to ſay a ſyllable on the matter of expediency, till the right was firſt as fully aſſerted on one ſide, as acknowledged on the other. He loudly condemned the bad policy of laying the taxes on in 1767; and laid all our preſent troubles and political confuſions at that door. He ſaid, it was the moſt abſurd meaſure that could poſſibly be imagined; for all the purpoſe it anſwered was, at once to throw the colonies into a ferment and ill-humour, and to hurt the commerce of Britain, by furniſhing the Americans with a temptation to ſmuggle; that is, loading our own manufactures with duties, and permitting other powers to ſupply the American markets with the ſame commodities, without paying any. This laſt part of his ſpeech gave high offence to a Noble Duke in adminiſtration.

Lord Camden took up the laſt Noble Lord on his aſſertion, that the colonies were in rebellion. If rebellion and treaſon meant the ſame thing, he would be bold to ſay the colonies were not in rebellion. He ſaid, he knew no ſpecies of treaſon, but thoſe deſcribed by the ſtatute 25° Edw. III. which were, levying war within the realm, or compaſſing or imagining the death of the King. He owned, that there were many precedents in the law-books of conſtructive treaſon, where certain acts of an atrocious nature were adjudged and referred to one or other of thoſe; but he contended, that no one act hitherto committed in America came within any of thoſe precedents. He next applied to the Noble and learned Lord, as being ſeemingly involved in the cenſure paſſed on the adminiſtration which impoſed the duties complained of, one of which (that on tea) was now the original cauſe of the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between G. Britain and the colonies. He utterly diſclaimed having the leaſt hand in that meaſure; ſaid, he was not conſulted in the framing the law which laid on thoſe duties, and that he was at the time cloſely and laboriouſly employed in diſcharging the weighty functions of his office. He next entered into a very full and detailed view of both the previous and main queſtion: he ſaid, he was aſtoniſhed to hear a Noble Lord, in the courſe of the debate, adviſe the very extraordinary meaſure of blocking up the American ports, and thereby preventing them from all commerce whatever. He obſerved, that ſending an army thither in a hoſtile manner, was in-

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ſanity the firſt; but were the preſent propoſed meaſures adopted, it would indeed be inſanity the ſecond. It would be no leſs than a political *felo de ſe*; and would be like a man, who, to be revenged of a perſon that he ſuppoſed had injured him, ſhould ſheath a poinard in his own boſom. He concluded generally on the high-ſounding unintelligible phraſes of legiſlative ſupremacy and parliamentary omnipotence; as if there were no medium in a free ſtate between abſolute will and non-reſiſting obedience. For his part, he ſaid, he could ſee no difference whether this divine attribute was claimed by one or many, if paſſive obedience is to be the portion of the people.

The Duke of Grafton roſe with ſome warmth; and, after obſerving, that his ideas on this important ſubject did not coincide with what had been urged from any ſide of the Houſe, and that he meant to reſerve his opinion till the great queſtion, with all its ſeveral relations and collateral circumſtances, came to be taken into conſideration, and finally decided on, animadverted with no ſmall degree of acrimony on the conduct of the two learned Lords who preceded him. Of the latter (Lord Camden) he inſiſted, it was mean, and much beneath the dignity of one who acted in the exalted ſtation he did at the time the duties now mentioned were impoſed, to [illegible] at this time to ſcreen himſelf [illegible] diſagreeable conſequences which that meaſure had produced, and ſhift the blame off his own ſhoulders to lay it on thoſe of others, who he was perfectly convinced, and fully conſcious, had no more hand in it than his Lordſhip. The meaſure, ſaid his Grace, was conſented to at leaſt in the cabinet; the Noble Lord acquieſced in it; he ſat in that chair (pointing to the Lord Keeper's) while it was paſſing through this Houſe, in its ſeveral ſtages; the learned Lord was the very perſon who ſignified the royal approbation of this law in his official capacity, under the ſeal of his office: and ſhall he now come to tell this Houſe, and the public, that it paſſed without his approbation or participation? He then obſerved, that matters which had paſſed in that Houſe were frequently miſrepreſented without doors; but he was glad of an opportunity of teſtifying to the public, that it was no meaſure of his, perhaps it was contrary to his judgement; but he reſerved his ſentiments on that ſubject for a future occaſion. In reply to the other learned Lord, he ſaid, he totally differed from him as to the commercial effect of that law: for if the law itſelf was wiſe, and the principle it originated from expedient and equitable, the regulation was certainly no leſs ſo; for there was no other poſſible mode left of enforcing the declaratory law, internal taxation being totally abandoned by the repeal of the ſtamp-act, but by laying on poſt duties: and he knew of none, againſt which the Noble Lord's objections would not lie as forcibly as thoſe propoſed to be levied by the act under conſideration. He lamented the misfortune, that the adminiſtration he was connected with, was the only one which wanted the able aſſiſtance of the Noble and learned Lord. He was certain that ſome of the preceding adminiſtrations had profited of his great abilities; and though he was deprived of the ſupport which might be derived from ſuch ſage counſels, he was happy that the nation experienced the good effects in the aid he had given to ſome of the adminiſtrations which preceded the one in which he was concerned, and perhaps, nay probably, the one that ſucceeded it.

Lord Mansfield, feeling this as a direct attack, implying an interference in the public counſels, endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from the charge. He ſaid, he had been a cabinet-miniſter part of the late reign, and the whole of the preſent; that there was a nominal and an efficient cabinet; that for ſeveral years he acted as a member of the latter, and conſequently deliberated with the King's miniſters; that, however, a ſhort time previous to the adminiſtration in which the Noble Marquis preſided at the head of the treaſury, and ſome conſiderable time before the Noble Duke ſucceeded him in that department, he had prayed his Majeſty to excuſe him; and, from that day to the preſent, had declined to act as an efficient cabinet-miniſter. He ſaid, he had lived with every adminiſtration on equal good terms, and had never changed his opinion on the preſent ſubject; that when the repeal of the ſtamp-act was brought in, though he wiſhed to give the meaſures of government every ſupport conſiſtent with his judgement and public duty, yet foreſeeing the conſequences exactly in the ſame light they have ſince turned out, he vo-

ted againſt it [xxviii. 351.]; but aſſured the Houſe, that he took no other private or oſtenſible part whatever in that buſineſs.

Lord Shelburne hoped the day of inquiry and public retribution would come, when the author of the preſent dangerous meaſures, and of that deſpotic ſyſtem which has governed our councils for ſome years paſt, would be diſcovered. Candour obliged him to teſtify to the conduct and ſentiments of the Noble Duke [Grafton], that he was averſe to the meaſure, and, the day it was brought in, as part of a money-bill from the other Houſe, never roſe to ſupport it, as the ſtrongeſt mark of his diſapprobation. He was certain the Noble and learned Lord (Camden) equally diſapproved of it; and, for his own part, who had then the honour of occupying a very high poſt in adminiſtration, his ſentiments were too well known to call for explanation. He ſaid further, that his ſituation gave him an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of a very high perſonage; and could affirm, from his own knowledge, that they were extremely favourable to the meaſures America. It was, therefore, a matter highly deſerving inquiry, by what overruling fatal influence this great empire was brought to the eve of being plunged into all the miſeries and horrors of civil war.

Lord Lyttelton was very ſevere on the Noble and learned Lord (Camden), who ſpoke ſo fully on the dangerous conſequences of conſtructive treaſon. He aſſerted, thoſe little evaſions were the effects of profeſſional ſubtilty and low cunning; that it was abſurd to the laſt degree, to enter into ſuch flimſy obſervations on this or that particular phraſe or word, and thence draw deductions equally puerile and inconcluſive, that the colonies were not in rebellion. For his part, he ſhould not abide by ſuch far-fetched interpretations; he would be guided by common ſenſe, and only conſult the papers on the table to prove, beyond queſtion, that America was in rebellion. What, will any Noble Lord in this Houſe riſe and tell me ſeriouſly, that a country is not in rebellion, when it openly diſclaims all obedience to the laws, all dependence on the legiſlature; when they offer to appropriate the public monies to the very means of reſiſtance; when they prevent the courts of juſtice from aſſembling, and the counſellors appointed by the crown from acting? Will any Noble Lord pretend to ſay, that any or all of thoſe are not manifeſt acts of rebellion? or that it is not treaſon in every obvious, ſubſtantial, and legal meaning of the word, to attack one of the King's fortreſſes, make his troops render it up, and ſeize and convert the King's ſtores to the direct purpoſes of openly reſiſting his legal authority by force of arms? Are theſe acts of the moſt flagrant rebellion and treaſon; or are they, according to the ingenious doctrine and legal language of the Noble Lord, only to be conſtrued mere miſdemeanor or felony? His Lordſhip next entered into a very ſpirited defence of his Noble and learned friend who ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on his talents, integrity, and political conduct; and charged his accuſers with being weak and evil counſellors, no leſs in their general ſentiments than in their perſonal attacks. He recurred to his former arguments, and contended, without reſerve, for the legiſlative ſupremacy of parliament over every part of the Britiſh dominions, in America, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, in Africa, in Aſia, in every part and quarter of the globe, nay over itſelf, if it ſhould become ne[ceſſ]ary, the right of taxation and legiſlation being indiviſible and unconditional in every place to which our ſovereignty extended.

The Duke of Richmond condemned, in the moſt pointed terms, the inflammatory and ill-grounded repreſentations of the learned and Noble Lord [Mansfield]. He ſaid it was very unbecoming the gravity and dignity of his ſituation, and of the ſeveral high relations he ſtood in to the ſtate, to endeavour to enflame and miſlead at ſo alarming a criſis. He obſerved, that the Noble and learned Lord had laboured all in his power to prove the colonies in rebellion; but for his part, he did not perceive that he uſed one ſolid argument in proof of this very cruel aſſertion; an aſſertion, in every view of it, big with the moſt horrible and direful conſequences; an aſſertion which, as ſoon as ſanctified by a vote of both Houſes, authoriſed every ſpecies of rapine, plunder, maſſacre, and perſecution whatever. This night's debate, he confeſſed, brought back ſtrongly

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ly to his mind what had often been the ſubject with him of great aſtoniſhment and ſerious conſideration. The meaſure which had been originally the cauſe of our preſent dangerous ſituation, was now openly diſavowed by three cabinet-miniſters, then occupying the firſt departments of the ſtate. They had, each of them, he remarked, ſolemnly declared it was no meaſure of theirs jointly or ſeparately; one of them [Lord Shelburne] has aſſured us, from his own knowledge, that it did not ſeem to be agreeable to the ſentiments of a great perſonage. Whence then, ſays his Grace, are we to ſuppoſe it originated? I will not ſay that the Noble and learned Lord knows; but this I will venture to remind his Lordſhip of, that when I came into office, I ſaw ſeveral foreign diſpatches, on the margin of which were written obſervations in that Noble Lord's hand-writing. I need not tell his Lordſhip, but I ſhall take the liberty to inform the Houſe, that the correſpondence with our foreign miniſters, at a convenient time, is ſent round in little blue boxes to the efficient cabinet-miniſters, and that each of them give their opinions on them in writing. Theſe are the opinions and obſervations I now allude to. His Grace, beſides, in the courſe of his ſpeech, condemned very ſeverely the acts reſpecting America paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, particularly that which gave a new power to the ſheriffs unknown to the conſtitution, that of creating what he called *pocket-juries*; and the other, which, if poſſible, is of a much more dangerous tendency, preventing all meetings, under the penalties of high treaſon; for if it be treaſon to reſiſt an act of the Britiſh parliament in the manner now contended for, it muſt of conſequence be treaſon to aſſiſt at the aſſemblies, which the bill for altering the charter poſitively prohibits.

Lord Mansfield roſe in great wrath: he ſaid, he could hardly bring himſelf to believe the ſeveral inſinuations thrown out on the other ſide of the Houſe could be directed at him; yet, on the other hand, if they meant any thing, he knew not otherwiſe how to interpret them. If they were imputed to him as a crime, they miſſed their aim; for, in his opinion, they had, perhaps undeſignedly, done him the greateſt honour. What, do their Lordſhips inſinuate, that I have been the author of the preſent meaſures, and is it I that direct them? I ſhould be proud to own them if it were, becauſe I think them wiſe, politic, and equitable: but ſurely they will permit me to repeat again, that I have been a nominal cabinet-miniſter part of the laſt reign, and the whole of the preſent; that I was an efficient cabinet-miniſter during part of both periods; but that, ſince the time before alluded to in this debate, I have had no concern or participation whatever in his Majeſty's councils. Threats are thrown out, and inquiries predicted. I heartily wiſh they may be ſpeedy; I am prepared for them, and put their intended authors to the moſt utter defiance. I am threatened! I dare the authors of thoſe threats to put any one of them in execution. I am ready to meet their charges, and am prepared for the event; either to cover my adverſaries with ſhame and diſgrace, or, in the fall, riſk the remnant of a life nearly drawing to an end, and conſequently not worth being very ſolicitous about.

Lord Lyttelton roſe a ſecond time, to defend his Noble and learned friend. And the Duke of Richmond in particular, and one or two other Lords on the ſame ſide, having dwelt much on the probable conſequences our preſent civil diſſenſions might have on the conduct of France and Spain, his Lordſhip preſſed the King's ſervants to declare what ſteps they had taken to bring thoſe courts to an explanation on this ſubject.

Lord Rochford replied, that he had that very day received from the King's miniſter at Paris, the moſt full and unreſerved aſſurances, that the French court would prohibit all commerce with the Britiſh colonies; and that, ſhould any of the ſubjects of the crown of France, after ſuch declaration on their part, preſume to carry on any trade with America, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty meant to be underſtood, that they were to be deemed out of his protection, and that the Britiſh court were at liberty to ſeize the veſſels, and confiſcate their cargoes.

The Duke of Richmond animadverted, in very ſevere terms, on an expreſſion which fell in the heat of debate from a Noble Lord [Lord Lyttelton]. He ſaid, no man could impute littleneſs, lowneſs, or cunning, to any member of that aſſembly (alluding to what his Lordſhip had pointed at Lord Camden) for delivering his ſentiments freely, unleſs he drew the picture from ſomething he

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felt within himſelf, as, by illiberally charging others with low and ſiniſter deſigns, the charge could only be properly applied to the perſon from whom it originated. — His Grace entered into a full conſideration of the true purport of what had fallen from a Noble Lord in office [Lord Rochford] relative to the preſent language and diſpoſition of the French court. He ſaid, the aſſurances now quoted with ſo much official parade, were, or were not, to be relied on: that they were not to be entirely relied on, the Noble Lord partly confeſſed, by inſiſting, that we were prepared for the worſt: he ſhould be therefore glad to know what thoſe preparations conſiſted in; what proportion they bore to the ſtrength of thoſe who in the conteſt might poſſibly become our adverſaries; and above all, he ſhould be obliged to the Noble Lord who preſided at the head of the naval department, to lay before the Houſe a preciſe ſtate of what our naval force conſiſted in; becauſe he had obſerved, that, on a former important occaſion, we received the moſt full and ſolemn aſſurances, that our navy was on a very reſpectable footing, at the time of the diſpute about Falkland's Iſland; yet it was afterwards aſſerted, that we had not a ſingle ſhip of war fit to proceed to ſea.

Lord Sandwich roſe to anſwer his Grace. He ſaid, when he came to the admiralty-board, the navy was in the moſt ruinous condition; inſomuch that, within the laſt four years, there were no leſs than forty line-of-battle ſhips broken up, and even ſix in the courſe of the laſt year; that there was not ſix months timber of any kind in the yards, and in ſome, he believed, not 50l. worth; and that he did not impute the leaſt blame to the great and gallant officer, the firſt in the world in his profeſſion [Sir Edward Hawke], whom he had ſucceeded, and who had retired purely on account of his age and infirmities. His Lordſhip next contraſted the preſent ſtate of the navy. He ſaid, we had now nearly fourſcore ſhips of the line, and ſeveral more building in the King's and merchants yards, with a proportionable number of inferior rates, all either ſtout, clean ſhips, or veſſels newly built; that we had three years ſeaſoned timber in the yards; that the guardſhips, which formerly were uſeleſs, in caſes of emergency were now ready for any ſervice at a few days notice. He next informed the Houſe, that we had, beſides, ſquadrons in America, in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the Leeward iſlands, and Mediterranean; that, after ſufficiently providing for thoſe reſpective ſervices, we ſhould ſtill have ſeventeen men of war of the line at home, in clean ſailing order and prime condition, manned by 8000 men, conſiſting of 7200 ſeamen and 800 marines; and that he would now pledge himſelf to the Houſe and the public, that, with an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen more, he would ſupply government with ſuch a naval force, as would at once protect us at home, and be ſufficient to enforce its meaſures reſpecting America.

A ſhort account of Alexander Lockhart, Eſq; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, promoted to the Bench in 1775, after having been upwards of fifty-two years in eminence at the Bar.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART, Eſq; may be recorded as one of the firſt barriſters, if not the very firſt, that ever appeared in any country. As ſuch he is certainly intitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the biographical annals of G. Britain. The profeſſion of a lawyer has been variouſly conſidered by various writers: the wits have diſcharged their quivers at it; but thus they have proved its power and influence in human ſociety, — for wits always fly at greatneſs. Junius has attacked the lawyers with great poignancy, but notwithſtanding the conjectures concerning *the real perſonality* of Junius, ample honour has been paid to that profeſſion by Mr Edmund Burke, in his ſpeech on American taxation. Let a lawyer then receive a tribute of fame in a miſcellany which commemorates whatever is great or excellent.

Mr Lockhart's grandfather by the father's ſide, was the celebrated Sir George Lockhart, Preſident of the court of Seſſion; — his grandfather by the mother's ſide, the Earl of Eglintoun: — his father was Mr Lockhart of Carnwath, author of the Memoirs of Scotland. He himſelf was called to the Scottiſh bar in the year 1722, with the advantages of good birth, a graceful perſon, and great natural oratory. He had acquired a liberal knowledge of Civil law; and by practice in the court of ſeſſion, became maſter of the Municipal law of his own country. With a peculiar keenneſs of mind, he made the cauſe of every client his own, and upon every occaſion did his cauſe full juſtice, and

and upon ſome great occaſions exhibited all the luſtre of eloquence. Educated as a *Royaliſt*, he was looked upon with an unfavourable eye, while the nation was governed by a kind of *Whig junto*; and he ſaw his cotemporaries, and men much younger than himſelf, elevated to the ſeat of juſtice, while he was left at the bar. But no miniſtry could prevent his receiving the moſt certain proofs of real merit: — for clients of all ranks and denominations flocked to him; and the learned ſociety of which he was a member, repeatedly placed him, by a free annual election, in the honourable place of their dean or preſident.

At laſt, in the reign of George III. he has been dignified with the gown of a Senator of the College of Juſtice, and has taken his place by the title of LORD COVINGTON, accompanied with all the applauſe that can gratify the mind of man. *Lond. Mag.* —— *See our Poetry.*

A cure for the Gout.

Paris, Dec. 19. 1774. A letter from Vendome contains a remedy which is ſaid to be infallible for curing the gout. This malady, according to the author of the letter, prevails in ſuch a manner in the Vendomois, that every family complains of it. Men, women, young and old, all feel its attacks. But a remedy is now diſcovered equally ſimple and ſingular.

As ſoon as the firſt itchings are felt, an old he-goat is procured, and tied to the bed of the ſick perſon; where he is nouriſhed with hay, and two portions of oats given him in the morning and at night. At eight o'clock at night, the excrements which he had made during the day, are carefully collected together, and infuſed the whole night in a pint of the beſt white wine. The next morning the wine is filtered through a piece of fine linen, (without ſqueezing the matter), and given to the ſick perſon to drink, who is covered up ſufficiently to favour ſweating. This doſe is repeated for fifteen days, ſtill keeping the goat tied to the ſame place, and fed in the ſame manner. As to the regimen of the gouty perſons, they may have good ſoups and light foods; and may even drink a little wine and water.

The author of the letter adds, that the goat becomes gouty, and dies in two or three months. He likewiſe affirms, that he has known a great number of perſons radically cured by it, particularly ſome religious. *Hague gazette.*

NEW BOOKS.

The Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Reſtoration, to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover. By James Macpherſon, Eſq; 2 vols. 2 l. 2 s. boards. Cadell.

PREFACE.

THE papers of the family of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and thoſe of the houſe of Stuart, having been placed in the hands of the author of the following volumes, he was encouraged to write the Hiſtory of Great Britain during a very important period. The new light thrown upon public tranſactions, the diſcoveries made in the ſecret views of parties, the certainty eſtabliſhed with regard to the real characters of particular perſons, and the undeviating juſtice rendered to all, will, he hopes, atone for his defects as a writer, and recommend his work to the public. Unwilling to advance any matter of fact without proof, he has printed his materials; and, for their authenticity, he refers the reader to the papers themſelves.

In the dates of great events, in facts which fell under public diſcuſſion, in deciſions of importance, in the ſtate of debts, taxes, grants, and ſupplies, he has availed himſelf of the records and journals of the two houſes of parliament. In the detail of battles he has followed the beſt military writers; in well-known events, the authors who wrote in the times. In deſcribing the ſecret ſprings of action, the private negotiations of parties, the intrigues of miniſters, and the motives of ſovereigns, he has followed unerring guides, original papers. In relating the affairs of Great Britain, he has frequently introduced a ſummary of the affairs of Europe. He has conſulted, with the utmoſt attention, the beſt writers of foreign nations; and endeavoured to give a comprehenſive view of the ſtate of other countries, in order to throw a more complete light on our own.

Where the facts are important and but little known, the authorities have been carefully quoted. Where their truth is univerſally admitted, the author has been leſs anxious about the preciſion of his citations. To crowd a margin with the names of different writers, is an eaſy, and, perhaps, a harmleſs impoſture. In the minds of the ſuperficial, the expedient might eſtabliſh an opinion of an author's induſtry and knowledge; but it would have little effect on the judicious,

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from whoſe deciſion he has moſt to hope and to fear *. To the latter, it may be ſufficient to obſerve, that he has conſulted, on every point, a greater number of printed works than he would chuſe to cite at the bottom of any page. He has taken no fact, in all its circumſtances, from any one writer. His narrative is the general reſult of an intenſe inquiry into what has been advanced on all ſides.

In recording events, every poſſible attention has been paid to the order of time. The dates have been carefully inveſtigated; and, where they are not interwoven with the work, are placed at the bottom of the page. In matters already known and admitted, a comprehenſive brevity has been ſtudied. No circumſtance, however, has been neglected, no fact overlooked, that was thought either material in itſelf, or conducive to throw light on events of real importance. The intrigues of the cabinet have been more minutely recorded than the operations of the field. In the deſcription of battles, ſieges, and naval engagements, the author has endeavoured to be conciſe. But he has marked the outlines of military operations with a preciſion that brings forward the whole figure diſtinctly to the view.

Where the tranſactions are moſt important, and leaſt known, the greateſt labour and time have been beſtowed. The intrigues which preceded the Revolution, and were partly the cauſe of that event, are inveſtigated at an early period, and traced through their whole progreſs. The circumſtances of the Revolution itſelf have been examined with the utmoſt care, and the moſt undeviating attention to truth. The events that immediately followed the acceſſion of William and Mary, particularly the affairs of Ireland, have employed a great deal of time, as they have hitherto been very imperfectly known. The negotiations of King James in France, his ſecret intrigues with his former ſubjects, have been carefully connected with the great line of hiſtory; and their effects on public affairs, as well as on the conduct of particular perſons, have been pointed out, as the circumſtances themſelves aroſe.

Upon the death of James, and the ſubſequent demiſe of King William, the whole ſyſtem of ſecret intrigues for the throne ſuffered a meterial change. In the firſt years of Queen Anne, the adherents of the pretender abroad, fixed their hopes on the ſuppoſed affection of that princeſs for her brother and family. Thoſe in England who were moſt attached to the hereditary deſcent of the crown, entertained the ſame views. The diſturbances in Scotland, which terminated in the union of the two kingdoms, were ſucceeded by events, which are related with brevity, as they are in ſome meaſure already known. But the change of men and meaſures which happened in the year 1710, introduced a period of hiſtory that has been hitherto very little underſtood. The four laſt years of Queen Anne, therefore, coſt the author much time and labour; and if he has not ſucceeded, his want of abilities muſt be blamed, and not his want of information.

The reign of Charles II. has been much inveſtigated by other writers. The cauſes of many of the moſt important events are already ſufficiently known. But the ample extracts from the life of King James II. which were placed here in the author's hands, the acceſs he had, in perſon, at Paris, to the papers of that prince, together with ſome materials, equally unknown, procured from other ſources, have enabled him to throw a new, and, he hopes, a complete light on that period. He was adviſed to prefix only a review of that reign to his work: but he neither liked that imperfect mode of writing hiſtory, nor could he be perſuaded, after he had examined the ſubject, that any of his predeceſſors had occupied the whole ground.

To decide on the execution of the work, is the province of the public. To form

* [Mr Macpherſon might have informed us of his own conduct with regard to his citations, without the reflections by which his information is accompanied. A copiouſneſs of authorities, and an accuracy in referring to them, is ſo innocent and ſo uncommon an error, that it may eaſily be pardoned. Some writers, by an entire omiſſion of quotations, have hurt the credit and uſefulneſs of their works, and have rendered them little better than mere matters of amuſement. Others, by making only general references, have contrived to conceal their own negligence and miſtakes; or, at leaſt, have afforded much trouble to thoſe who were willing to examine the originals. A ſolicitude to maintain exactneſs in citations, is a proof of induſtry, at leaſt, if not of knowledge; and can in no degree, with juſtice, be called an impoſture. — In theſe remarks we do not mean to blame our author's own conduct. M.]

form ſome judgement of his own ſentiments may be fairly left to the author. In his progreſs through his ſubject, he is not conſcious of having once departed from the obvious line of evidence. He felt no predilection for any party: he has, ſurely, been biaſſed by none. In his obſervations on the worſt men, he has made allowances for human paſſions: in commending the beſt, he was forced to remember their frailties. He conſidered himſelf throughout in the light of a judge upon mankind and their actions; and, as he had no object but truth, he truſts he has attained his end.

To ſpeak with more warmth of the work, would be incompatible with the modeſty which writers ought to obſerve when they treat of themſelves: to ſay leſs in its favour, the author hopes, would be deemed inconſiſtent with juſtice. Without vanity, he may affirm, that the hiſtory of the period he has choſen, has been hitherto very imperfectly known. He is far from ſuppoſing, that the following volumes are wholly free from errors: he hopes, however, that they are neither great nor many, with regard to matters of fact.

Original papers; containing the ſecret hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Reſtoration, to the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. To which are prefixed, Extracts from the life of James II. as written by himſelf. The whole arranged and publiſhed by James Macpherſon, Eſq: 2 vols. 2 l. 2 s. boards. Cadell.

OF all the ſtate-papers that have appeared in this kingdom, and which have ſo greatly contributed to explain and illuſtrate the hiſtory of Britain, the preſent collection will probably be regarded as the moſt curious and intereſting; and we think that it cannot fail of exciting a very general attention. It relates to a period of ſingular importance; on a conſiderable part of which no light has hitherto been derived from materials of the ſame kind with thoſe that are here laid open to the public. The reigns of Charles II. and James II. have, indeed, of late years, been much better underſtood, in conſequence of ſome recent publications. But, for nearly the whole time from the Revolution to the acceſſion of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, we have had no other guides than the common hiſtorians, who were far from being in the ſecret of affairs. At length, however, the veil is drawn aſide, within which many characters and tranſactions have ſo long been concealed. M.

Extracts from the Introduction.

THE greateſt part of mankind form their political opinions on the uſages of paſt times. With an excuſable reverence for their anceſtors, they ſuffer rights derived from nature to be decided by precedent; and among many nations in Europe, the habit of ſubmiſſion to arbitrary power is a ſufficient argument for ſlavery. In this country, the ſupporters of the freedom of the people, and thoſe who favour the high prerogatives of the crown, make equally their appeal to antiquity, and, with a kind of mutual conſent, reſt the juſtice of their reſpective claims on the authority of former ages. Nothing, however, is more ridiculous, than to ſuppoſe that freedom can be received as a legacy, or that abject progenitors have any right to entail ſlavery on their poſterity.

This maxim, however, has ſeldom any weight with the great body of a nation. The truth is, men are more ſafe in reſting their claims on precedents, than in recurring perpetually to firſt principles. The authority of facts is obvious, and underſtood by all; but few are capable of comprehending that manly philoſophy which deems every government unjuſt that is not free. To aſcertain, therefore, the genuine circumſtances of former tranſactions; to redeem hiſtory from the miſrepreſentations of the deſigning, the errors of the ignorant, and the weakneſs of the prejudiced; to give to characters their genuine colours; to ſhew mankind, without either fear or favour, as they were, is certainly deſerving well of a people who meaſure their public happineſs and their political miſery by the ſtandard of other times.

The moſt free nations have oftener derived their liberty from accident, than from a ſenſe of the juſtice which mankind owe to themſelves. The people of England, in particular, were leaſt ſucceſsful when they made their greateſt efforts to be free. In their zeal to circumſcribe the power of the prince, they fell themſelves into a ſtate of humiliating ſlavery. Men of more ability than principle, ſprung, as is uſual, from anarchy and civil diſcord. The firſt cauſe of con-

teſt was either forgot or neglected. Demagogues, as might have been expected, ſtarted up into tyrants. The nation loſt its balance in exerting its force againſt the crown, and deſigning men had an intereſt in preventing the unwieldy body from recovering from its fall.

This new ſpecies of tyranny was not, however, deſtined to laſt long. A deſpotiſm, impoſed by either terror or force, required a continuance of the ſame abilities by which it had been eſtabliſhed. The engine which Cromwell himſelf could ſcarce wield with eaſe, fell to pieces in the feeble hands of his ſon. Anarchy ſucceeded, and threatened conſequences of the worſt kind. In the midſt of the cabals and factions of their leaders, the people remained in a melancholy ſuſpenſe. They remembered paſt miſeries, they felt the preſent, they were anxious for the future. A majority had been bent by force from their principles. Some, diſappointed in their hopes of freedom, others, in their ſchemes of power, became paſſive concerning their political fate; and by a train of circumſtances which human prudence could not have foreſeen, the nation reared in a few months, the fabric of government, which had taken them ſo many years to deſtroy.

In the violence of the national joy upon the reſtoration of monarchy, men neglected to make ſuch ſtipulations as might prevent future diſputes with the crown. This complaiſant negligence became afterwards dangerous to the people, and it ruined the family of the prince. Things being again ſet afloat, the ſtorm aroſe. The memory of paſt miſeries prevented not future conteſts. A king without principle, and a faction without patriotiſm, armed themſelves againſt each other, with the prejudices of the different parties, which ſtill divided the nation. A victory on either ſide muſt have ruined the balance of the conſtitution. No intermediate choice ſeemed to have been left, between monarchical deſpotiſm, and popular anarchy and confuſion.

In this period of violence, of faction, and of intrigue, the editor of theſe volumes has choſen to begin his account of the affairs of G. Britain. The papers contained in the following collection will, he is perſuaded, convince the public, that he has very much to ſay that is both ſtriking and new. To throw ſome light on the work, he will here premiſe a few things which require to be known.

The late Mr Thomas Carte, who gave to the public a hiſtory of England to the end of the year 1654, had been extremely induſtrious in collecting materials for bringing down his work to a much later period. Having obtained an order from Rome for inſpecting ſuch papers, belonging to the family of Stuart, as LAY OPEN in the Scotch college at Paris, he ſpent ſeveral months in that place, making extracts and collecting notes. In particular, he made very large and accurate extracts from the life of James II. written in that prince's own hand. But his moſt valuable acquiſition was the papers of Mr Nairne, who had ſerved as under-ſecretary to three ſucceſſive miniſters of King James, during his exile in France, from the Revolution to the year 1701. Upon the death of that prince, Nairne continued in the ſervice of his ſon; and his collection contains an almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of the correſpondencies and ſecret negociations of the family of Stuart, down to the year 1719.

Theſe papers were placed in the editor's hands, as materials for a hiſtory of this country, from the Revolution till the complete ſettlement of the family of Hanover on the throne. But when he examined them with preciſion, he found, that the extracts from the life of James II. threw a new and ſtriking light on almoſt all the tranſactions of his brother's reign. This circumſtance induced him to begin his hiſtory with the reſtoration of monarchy; and to ſatisfy himſelf, as well as to authenticate his materials to the public, he went to Paris to make ſtill farther diſcoveries, and, in particular, to make freſh extracts from King James's memoirs.

During his ſtay in France, he not only had an opportunity to be ſatisfied, concerning the faithfulneſs of Carte's extracts, but even to make many valuable additions of his own. The memoirs left by King James, in his own hand, conſiſt rather of memorandums made for his own uſe, when the tranſactions happened, than a regular narration of events. He frequently lays down, with preciſion, the reaſons which weighed with himſelf, in directing his conduct; and, upon the whole, his papers form very important materials for the hiſtory of Britain during his own times. In Carte's extracts,

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as well as in thoſe of the editor, the language of King James is, in a great meaſure, preſerved. That prince was not an elegant writer; and an abridgement muſt, in its nature, be ſtill more ſtiff and dry than an original. Inſtead, therefore, of expecting entertaining reflections, and a well-connected detail of tranſactions, the reader muſt content himſelf with an unadorned narrative of ſuch facts as were the ſecret, and hitherto unknown ſprings of the great events of the times.

But if the memoirs of K. James cannot raiſe their author to the rank of a fine writer, they certainly do him credit as a man. There is an air of veracity in all the accounts given by that prince, that is much more valuable to an intelligent reader, than the choiceſt flowers of rhetoric and beſt-turned periods. Indeed the manner in which the papers called his memoirs were written, precludes every ſuſpicion of unfaithfulneſs on his ſide. His notes were generally made upon the ſpot, and always before there was any neceſſity to palliate the circumſtances of the tranſactions related. Beſides, he was not of a complexion to miſrepreſent. He affected to guide himſelf by principle in all his actions, and to deem the ſlighteſt deviation from truth a crime. In his opinions he is frequently wrong, but very ſeldom in any fact that fell within his own immediate knowledge.

Though the correſpondencies of the houſe of Stuart are highly important, the editor is very far from deriving his whole information from that ſide. He has received original papers from ſeveral perſons abroad. At home he owes obligations of the ſame kind to a few.

But it is to Mr Duane the editor owes the greateſt and moſt eſſential obligations. That gentleman, in his literary reſearches, had the good fortune to diſcover, by accident, and to purchaſe, the papers of the houſe of Brunſwick-Luneburg, containing their whole correſpondence with G. Britain, from the paſſing of the act of ſettlement, till Geo. I. was firmly eſtabliſhed on the throne. This very valuable collection, conſiſting of ten large volumes in 4to, the proprietor, with peculiar condeſcenſion and liberality, placed in the hands of the editor. To Mr Duane, therefore, the public are indebted, for the new, intereſting, and even complete light, which theſe papers throw on the whole reign of Q. Anne; eſpecially on the four laſt years of that princeſs; a period hitherto very imperfectly known.

The valuable part of the correſpondence of ſuch perſons as have made any figure in this kingdom, muſt have fallen into the papers of the two families who were rivals for the ſucceſſion to the crown. ——

Such as it is, the editor delivers the work, with little anxiety, to the public. The novelty of the facts, the uninterrupted ſtream of freſh light, if the expreſſion may be uſed, which they throw on the hiſtory of this country, during the period through which they extend, will, he is convinced, recommend the publication to the world. The new turn given to many important events, and the change made in various great characters, will perhaps offend ſuch as are bigots with regard to the ſuppoſed political opinions and views of their forefathers. To theſe the editor has only to ſay, that he has religiouſly adhered throughout to TRUTH; and that it could not be expected he ſhould riſk his OWN reputation, by concealing any facts that came to his knowledge, though they might tend to fully the fame of THEIR anceſtors.

Taxation no tyranny: An anſwer to the reſolutions and addreſs of the American congreſs. [17. & xxxvi. 689.] 1 s. 6 d. Cadell. [*By Dr Samuel Johnſon.*]

WE have ſeldom received greater pleaſure in the peruſal of any production, than has been afforded us by this pamphlet. Equally rational and ingenious, it ſtrikes at once with the force of argument and the poignancy of ridicule; and the author appears with all the novelty of an original writer, in a controverſy that ſeemed to be exhauſted. — When we compare this production with thoſe which have been previouſly publiſhed on the ſubject, the ſuperiority of the author's talents appear remarkably conſpicuous. His ſentiments are every where diſtinguiſhed with peculiar energy; and he ſeems to have given the deepeſt wound to the American pretenſions which either argument or ridicule can inflict. C.

EXTRACTS.

A colony is to the mother-country as a member to the body, deriving its action

tion and its ſtrength from the general principle of vitality; receiving from the body, and communicating to it, all the benefits and evils of health and diſeaſe; liable in dangerous maladies to ſharp applications, of which the body however muſt partake the pain; and expoſed, if incurably tainted, to amputation, by which the body likewiſe will be mutilated.

The mother-country always conſiders the colonies thus connected, as parts of itſelf: the proſperity or unhappineſs of either is the proſperity or unhappineſs of both: not perhaps of both in the ſame degree; for the body may ſubſiſt, tho' leſs commodiouſly, without a limb; but the limb muſt periſh if it be parted from the body.

Our colonies, therefore, however diſtant, have been hitherto treated as conſtituent parts of the Britiſh empire. The inhabitants incorporated by Engliſh charters, are intitled to all the rights of Engliſhmen. They are governed by Engliſh laws, intitled to Engliſh dignities, regulated by Engliſh councils, and protected by Engliſh arms; and it ſeems to follow, by conſequence not eaſily avoided, that they are ſubject to Engliſh government, and chargeable by Engliſh taxation.

To him that conſiders the nature, the original, the progreſs, and the conſtitution of the colonies; who remembers, that the firſt diſcoverers had commiſſions from the crown, that the firſt ſettlers owe to a charter their civil forms and regular magiſtracy, and that all perſonal immunities and perſonal ſecurities, by which the condition of the ſubject has been from from time to time improved, have been extended to the coloniſts; it will not be doubted but the parliament of England has a right to bind them by ſtatutes, and to bind them in all caſes whatſoever; and has therefore a legal and conſtitutional power of laying upon them any tax or impoſt, whether external or internal, upon the product of land or the manufactures of induſtry, in the exigencies of war or in the time of profound peace, for the defence of America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, or for any other end beneficial to the empire.

There are ſome, and thoſe not inconſiderable for number, nor contemptible for knowledge, who except the power of taxation from the general dominion of parliament, and hold, that whatever degrees of obedience may be exacted, or whatever authority may be exerciſed in other acts of government, there is ſtill reverence to be paid to money, and that legiſlation paſſes its limits when it violates the purſe.

Of this exception, which by a head not fully impregnated with politics is not eaſily comprehended, it is alledged as an unanſwerable reaſon, that the colonies ſend no repreſentatives to the Houſe of Commons.

It is, ſay the American advocates, the natural diſtinction of a freeman, and the legal privilege of an Engliſhman, that he is able to call his poſſeſſions his own, that he can ſit ſecure in the enjoyment of inheritance or acquiſition, that his houſe is fortified by the law, and that nothing can be taken from him but by his own conſent. This conſent is given for every man by his repreſentative in parliament. The Americans unrepreſented, cannot conſent to Engliſh taxations as a corporation, and they will not conſent as individuals.

Of this argument, it has been obſerved by more than one, that its force extends equally to all other laws; that a freeman is not to be expoſed to puniſhment, or be called to any onerous ſervice, but by his own conſent. The congreſs has extracted a poſition from the fanciful Monteſquieu, "That in a free ſtate every man being a free agent, ought to be concerned in his own government." Whatever is true of taxation, is true of every other law, that he who is bound by it without his conſent, is not free, for he is not concerned in his own government.

He that denies the Engliſh parliament the right of taxation, denies it likewiſe the right of making any other laws civil or criminal; yet this power over the colonies was never yet diſputed by themſelves. They have always admitted ſtatutes for the puniſhment of offences, and for the redreſs or prevention of inconveniencies; and the reception of any law draws after it, by a chain which cannot be broken, the unwelcome neceſſity of ſubmitting to taxation.

That a free man is governed by himſelf, or by laws to which he has conſented, is a poſition of mighty ſound; but every man that utters it, with whatever confidence, and every man that hears it, with whatever acquieſcence, if conſent be ſuppoſed to imply the power

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of refuſal, feels it to be falſe. We virtually and implicitly allow the inſtitutions of any government of which we enjoy the benefit, and ſolicit the protection. In wide-extended dominions, though power has been diffuſed with the moſt even hand, yet a very ſmall part of the people are either primarily or ſecondarily conſulted in legiſlation. The buſineſs of the public muſt be done by delegation. The choice of delegates is made by a ſelect number: and thoſe who are not electors, ſtand idle and helpleſs ſpectators of the commonweal, "wholly unconcerned with the government of themſelves."

Of electors the hap is but little better. They are often far from unanimity in their choice; and where the numbers approach to equality, almoſt half muſt be governed, not only without, but againſt their choice.

How any man can have conſented to inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in diſtant ages, it will be difficult to explain. In the moſt favourite reſidence of liberty, the conſent of individuals is merely paſſive, a tacit admiſſion in every community of the terms which that community grants and requires. As all are born the ſubjects of ſome ſtate or other, we may be ſaid to have been all born conſenting to ſome ſyſtem of government. Other conſent than this, the condition of civil life does not allow. It is the unmeaning clamour of the pedants of policy, the delirious dream of republican fanaticiſm.

But hear, ye ſons and daughters of liberty, the ſounds which the winds are wafting from the weſtern continent. The Americans are telling one another, what, if we may judge from their noiſy triumph, they have but lately diſcovered, and what yet is a very important truth, "That they are intitled to life, liberty, and property; and that they have never ceded to any ſovereign power whatever a right to diſpoſe of either without their conſent." [xxxvi. 689.] *ref.* 1.

While this reſolution ſtands alone, the Americans are free from ſingularity of opinion: their wit has not yet betrayed them to hereſy. While they ſpeak as the naked ſons of nature, they claim but what is claimed by other men, and have with-held nothing but what all withhold. They are here upon firm ground, behind intrenchments which never can be forced.

Humanity is very uniform. The Americans have this reſemblance to Europeans, that they do not always know when they are well. They ſoon quit the fortreſs that could neither have been mined by ſophiſtry, nor battered by declamation. Their next reſolution declares, "That their anceſtors, who firſt ſettled the colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother-country, intitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities, of free and natural-born ſubjects within the realm of England." *ref.* 2.

This likewiſe is true: but when this is granted, their boaſt of original rights is at an end; they are no longer in a ſtate of nature. Theſe lords of themſelves, theſe kings of *Me*, theſe demigods of independence, ſink down to coloniſts, governed by a charter. If their anceſtors were ſubjects, they acknowledged a ſovereign; if they had a right to Engliſh privileges, they were accountable to Engliſh laws; and, what muſt grieve the lover of liberty to diſcover, had ceded to the king and parliament, whether the right or not, at leaſt the power, of diſpoſing, "without their conſent, of their lives, liberties, and properties." It therefore is required of them to prove, that the parliament ever ceded to them a diſpenſation from that obedience which they owe as natural-born ſubjects, or any degree of independence or immunity not enjoyed by other Engliſhmen.

They ſay, that by ſuch emigration they by no means forfeited, ſurrendered, or loſt any of thoſe rights: but that "they were, and their deſcendents now are, intitled to the exerciſe and enjoyment of all ſuch of them as their local and other circumſtances enable them to exerciſe and enjoy." *ref.* 3.

That they who form a ſettlement by a lawful charter, having committed no crime, forfeit no privileges, will be readily confeſſed; but what they do not forfeit by any judicial ſentence, they may loſe by natural effects. As man can be but in one place at once, he cannot have the advantages of multiplied reſidence. He that will enjoy the brightneſs of ſunſhine, muſt quit the coolneſs of the ſhade. He who goes voluntarily to America, cannot complain of loſing what he leaves in Europe. He perhaps had a right to vote for a knight or burgeſs; by croſſing the Atlantic he has not nullified his right; for he has made its exertion no longer

longer poſſible. By his own choice he has left a country where he had a vote, and little property, for another, where he has great property, but no vote. But as this preference was deliberate and unconſtrained, he is ſtill concerned in the government of himſelf: he has reduced himſelf from a voter to one of the innumerable multitude that have no vote. He has truly ceded his right; but he ſtill is governed by his own conſent, becauſe he has conſented to throw his atom of intereſt into the general maſs of the community. Of the conſequences of his own act he has no cauſe to complain: he has choſen, or intended to chuſe, the greater good: he is repreſented, as himſelf deſired, in the general repreſentation.

But the privileges of an American ſcorn the limits of place; they are part of himſelf, and cannot be loſt by departure from his country; they float in the air, or glide under the ocean.

Doris amara ſuam non intermiſceat undam.

A planter, where-ever he ſettles, is not only a freeman, but a legiſlator: *Ubi imperator, ibi Roma.* "As the Engliſh coloniſts are not repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, they are intitled to a free and excluſive power of legiſlation in their ſeveral legiſlatures, in all caſes of taxation and internal polity, ſubject only to the negative of the ſovereign, in ſuch manner as has been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed. We chearfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh parliament as are *bona fide* reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce;—excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects of America without their conſent." *ref.* 4.

Their reaſon for this claim is, "That the foundation of Engliſh liberty, and of all government, is a right in the people to participate in their legiſlative council."

They inherit, they ſay, "from their anceſtors, the right which their anceſtors poſſeſſed, of enjoying all the privileges of Engliſhmen." That they inherit the right of their anceſtors is allowed; but they can inherit no more. Their anceſtors left a country where the repreſentatives of the people were elected by men particularly qualified, and where thoſe who wanted qualifications, or who did not uſe them, were bound by the deciſions of men whom they had not deputed.

The coloniſts are the deſcendents of men, who either had no votes in elections, or who voluntarily reſigned them for ſomething, in their opinion, of more eſtimation: they have therefore exactly what their anceſtors left them; not a vote in making laws, or in conſtituting legiſlators; but the happineſs of being protected by law, and the duty of obeying it.

What their anceſtors did not carry with them, neither they nor their deſcendents have ſince acquired. They have not, by abandoning their part in one legiſlature, obtained the power of conſtituting another, excluſive and independent, any more than the multitudes who are now debarred from voting, have a right to erect a ſeparate parliament for themſelves.

Men are wrong for want of ſenſe, but they are wrong by halves for want of ſpirit. Since the Americans have diſcovered that they can make a parliament, whence comes it that they do not think themſelves equally empowered to make a king? If they are ſubjects, whoſe government is conſtituted by a charter, they can form no body of independent legiſlature. If their rights are inherent, and underived, they may by their own ſuffrages encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr Cuſhing.

It is farther declared by the congreſs of Philadelphia, "that his Majeſty's colonies are intitled to all the privileges and immunities granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or ſecured to them by their ſeveral codes of provincial laws." *ref.* 7.

The firſt clauſe of this reſolution is eaſily underſtood, and will be readily admitted. To all the privileges which a charter can convey, they are by a royal charter evidently intitled. The ſecond clauſe is of greater difficulty: for how can a provincial law ſecure privileges or immunities to a province! Provincial laws may grant to certain individuals of the province the enjoyment of gainful, or an immunity from onerous offices; they may operate upon the people to whom they relate: but no province can confer provincial privileges on itſelf. They may have a right to all which the King has given them; but it is a conceit of the other hemiſphere, that men have a right to

to all which they have given to themſelves.

A corporation is conſidered in law as an individual, and can no more extend its own immunities, than a man can by his own choice aſſume dignities or titles.

The legiſlature of a colony, (let not the compariſon be too much diſdained), is only the veſtry of a larger pariſh, which may lay a ceſs on the inhabitants, and enforce the payment; but can extend no influence beyond its own diſtrict, muſt modify its particular regulations by the general law, and whatever may be its internal expences, is ſtill liable to taxes laid by ſuperior authority.

The charters given to different provinces are different, and no general right can be extracted from them. The charter of Pennſylvania, where this congreſs of anarchy has been impudently held, contains a clauſe admitting in expreſs terms taxation by the parliament [xxxvi. 414.]. If in the other charters no ſuch reſerve is made, it muſt have been omitted as not neceſſary, becauſe it is implied in the nature of ſubordinate government. They who are ſubject to laws are liable to taxes. If any ſuch immunity had been granted, it is ſtill revocable by the legiſlature, and ought to be revoked, as contrary to the public good, which is in every charter ultimately intended.

Suppoſe it true that any ſuch exemption is contained in the charter of Maryland, it can be pleaded only by the Marylanders; it is of no uſe for any other province: and with regard even to them, muſt have been conſidered as one of the grants in which the King has been deceived, and annulled as miſchievous to the public, by ſacrificing to one little ſettlement the general intereſt of the empire; as infringing the ſyſtem of dominion, and violating the compact of government. But Dr Tucker has ſhewn, that even this charter promiſes no exemption from parliamentary taxes.

In the controverſy agitated about the beginning of this century, whether the Engliſh laws could bind Ireland, Davenant, who defended againſt Molyneux the claims of England, conſidered it as neceſſary to prove nothing more, than that the preſent Iriſh might be deemed a colony.

The neceſſary connection of repreſentatives with taxes, ſeems to have ſunk deep into many of thoſe minds that admit ſounds without their meaning.

Our nation is repreſented in parliament by an aſſembly as numerous as can well conſiſt with order and diſpatch, choſen by perſons ſo differently qualified in different places, that the mode of choice ſeems to be, for the moſt part, formed by chance, and ſettled by cuſtom. Of individuals far the greater part have no vote, and of the voters few have any perſonal knowledge of him to whom they entruſt their liberty and fortune.

Yet this repreſentation has the whole effect expected or deſired; that of ſpreading ſo wide the care of general intereſt, and the participation of public counſels, that the intereſt or corruption of particular men can ſeldom operate with much injury to the public.

For this reaſon many populous and opulent towns neither enjoy nor deſire particular repreſentatives: they are included in the general ſcheme of public adminiſtration, and cannot ſuffer but with the reſt of the empire.

It is urged, that the Americans have not the ſame ſecurity, and that a Britiſh legiſlature may wanton with their property. Yet if it be true, that their wealth is our wealth, and that their ruin will be our ruin, the parliament has the ſame intereſt in attending to them, as to any other part of the nation. The reaſon why we place any confidence in our repreſentatives is, that they muſt ſhare in the good or evil which their counſels ſhall produce. Their ſhare is indeed commonly conſequential and remote; but it is not often poſſible that any immediate advantage can be extended to ſuch numbers as may prevail againſt it. We are therefore as ſecure againſt intentional depravations of government as human wiſdom can make us, and upon this ſecurity the Americans may venture to repoſe.

It is ſaid by the *Old Member* who has written an *appeal* againſt the tax, "That the produce of American labour is ſpent in Britiſh manufactures, the balance of trade is greatly againſt them; whatever you take directly in taxes, is in effect taken from your own commerce. If the miniſter ſeizes the money with which the American ſhould pay his debts and come to market, the merchant cannot expect him as a cuſtomer, nor can the debts already contracted be paid. — Suppoſe we obtain from America a million inſtead of one hundred thouſand pounds, it would be

be ſupplying one perſonal exigence by the future ruin of our commerce."

All this is true; but the *Old Member* ſeems not to perceive, that if his brethren of the legiſlature know this as well as himſelf, the Americans are in no danger of oppreſſion, ſince by men commonly provident they muſt be ſo taxed, as that we may not loſe one way what we gain another.

The ſame *Old Member* has diſcovered, that the judges formerly thought it illegal to tax Ireland, and declares that no caſes can be more alike than thoſe of Ireland and America. Yet the judges whom he quotes have mentioned a difference. Ireland, they ſay, *hath a parliament of its own* [63.]. When any colony has an independent parliament, acknowledged by the parliament of Britain, the caſes will differ leſs. Yet by the 6° Geo. I. chap. 5. the acts of the Britiſh parliament bind Ireland. [xxxvi. 456.]

It is urged, That when Wales, Durham, and Cheſter, were diveſted of their particular privileges or ancient government, and reduced to the ſtate of Engliſh counties, they had repreſentatives aſſigned them.

To thoſe from whom ſomething had been taken, ſomething in return might properly be given. To the Americans their charters are left as they were, except that of which their ſedition has deprived them. If they were to be repreſented in parliament, ſomething would be granted, though nothing is withdrawn.

The inhabitants of Cheſter, Durham, and Wales, were invited to exchange their peculiar inſtitutions for the power of voting, which they wanted before. The Americans have voluntarily reſigned the power of voting, to live in diſtant and ſeparate governments, and what they have voluntarily quitted, they have no right to claim.

It muſt always be remembered, that they are repreſented by the ſame virtual repreſentation as the greater part of Engliſhmen; and that if by change of place they have leſs ſhare in the legiſlature than is proportioned to their opulence, they by their removal gained that opulence, and had originally, and have now, their choice of a vote at home, or riches at a diſtance.

We are told, what appears to the *Old Member*, and to others, a poſition that muſt drive us into inextricable abſurdity, That we have either no right, or the ſole right of taxing the colonies. The meaning is, that if we can tax them, they cannot tax themſelves; and that if they can tax themſelves, we cannot tax them. We anſwer, with very little heſitation, That for the general uſe of the empire we have the ſole right of taxing them. If they have contributed any thing in their own aſſemblies, what they contributed was not paid, but given; it was not a tax or tribute, but a preſent. Yet they have the natural and legal power of levying money on themſelves for provincial purpoſes, of providing for their own expence, at their own diſcretion. Let not this be thought new or ſtrange; it is the ſtate of every pariſh in the kingdom.

The friends of the Americans are of different opinions. Some think, that being unrepreſented, they ought to tax themſelves; and others, that they ought to have repreſentatives in the Britiſh parliament.

If they are to tax themſelves, what power is to remain in the ſupreme legiſlature? That they muſt ſettle their own mode of levying their money is ſuppoſed. May the Britiſh parliament tell them how much they ſhall contribute? If the ſum may be preſcribed, they will return few thanks for the power of raiſing it; if they are at liberty to grant or to deny, they are no longer ſubjects.

If they are to be repreſented, what number of theſe Weſtern orators are to be admitted. This I ſuppoſe the parliament muſt ſettle: yet if men have a natural and unalienable right to be repreſented, who ſhall determine the number of their delegates? Let us however ſuppoſe them to ſend twenty-three, half as many as the kingdom of Scotland, what will this repreſentation avail them? To pay taxes will be ſtill a grievance. The love of money will not be leſſened, nor the power of getting it increaſed.

Whither will this neceſſity of repreſentation drive us? Is every petty ſettlement to be out of the reach of government, till it has ſent a ſenator to parliament? or may two or a greater number be forced to unite in a ſingle deputation? What at laſt is the difference, between him that is taxed by compulſion without repreſentation, and him that is repreſented by compulſion in order to be taxed?

[*Extracts from Anſwers in our next.*]

LON-

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

An eſſay on the demoniacs of the New Teſtament. By Hugh Farmer. 6 s *Robinſon.* —— There are ſcarcely any queſtions relative to the Chriſtian religion which are involved in greater difficulties than that which is the ſubject of this treatiſe. — Our author endeavours to ſhew, that the diſorders imputed to ſupernatural poſſeſſions, proceed from natural cauſes, not from the agency of evil ſpirits. Whatever is neceſſary to our forming a juſt idea of the goſpel-demoniacs, may be compriſed, he thinks, under ten propoſitions, viz. 1. The ſpirits which were thought to take poſſeſſion of mens bodies are called in the New Teſtament *demons*, not *devils*. 2. By *demons*, whenever the word occurs in reference to poſſeſſions, either in the ſcriptures or in other ancient writings, we are to underſtand, not fallen angels, but the Pagan deities, ſuch of them as had once been men. 3. Thoſe demons who were thought to take poſſeſſion of mens bodies, were, it is probable, conſidered by the Jews as evil beings. 4. Thoſe perſons who are ſpoken of as having demons, ſuffered real and very violent diſorders, from whatever cauſe theſe diſorders proceeded. 5. The particular diſorders which the ancients, whether Heathens or Jews, aſcribed to the poſſeſſion of demons, were ſuch only as diſturbed the underſtanding. 6. The demoniacs ſpoken of in the New Teſtament, were all either madmen or epileptics. 7. Demoniacal poſſeſſions, whether they are ſuppoſed to be real or imaginary, and the diſorders imputed to them, were not peculiar to the country of Judea, and the time of Chriſt; nor doth it appear, that they abounded more in that country, or at that time, than any other. 8. The demoniacs of the New Teſtament are not different from thoſe mentioned in other ancient authors; and a like judgement is to be formed of both; that is, all their ſymptoms agree with thoſe of epileptics and maniacs, who fancied they had evil ſpirits within them: there is no reaſon, therefore, why we ſhould aſcribe the ſame effects, viz. maniacal and epileptic diſorders, to a ſupernatural cauſe in Judea in the time of Chriſt, and to a natural cauſe in all other places, and even in Judea at all other times: the agency of demons ſhould be admitted in both caſes, or in neither. 9. There is no ſufficient evidence from reaſon for the reality of demoniacal poſſeſſions; nay, reaſon ſtrongly remonſtrates againſt it. 10. The doctrine of demoniacal poſſeſſions, inſtead of being ſupported by the Jewiſh or Chriſtian revelation, is utterly ſubverted by both. — We ſincerely think, that this work will be of eminent ſervice to the cauſe of ſacred literature and Chriſtianity. C. —— All that can be inferred from the evangeliſts ſaying, that the demons came out of the men, and entered into the herd of ſwine, is, that the madneſs of the former was transferred to the latter, in the ſame ſenſe as the leproſy of Naaman was to cleave to Gehazi, and to his ſeed for ever. — Every impartial reader muſt allow this treatiſe to be written with great perſpicuity of method and language, and to be replete with excellent learning, good ſenſe, and maſterly criticiſm. M.

The Engliſh Preacher; or, Sermons on the principal ſubjects of religion and morality, ſelected, reviſed, and abridged, from various authors. [By Dr Enfield.] 9 vols. [xxxv. 373.] 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. bound. *Johnſon.* —— The work is now completed. M.

Sermons on the moſt intereſting and important ſubjects. By Chriſtopher Atkinſon. 5 s. boards *Crowder.* —— Of a practical nature; rather perſuaſive than argumentative; the ſtyle lively and animated, ſometimes perhaps a little too florid; the author's ſyſtem of faith what is uſually called orthodox. C.

The nature of religious zeal, in two diſcourſes, the ſubſtance of which was delivered at the viſitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, at Newport Pagnel, April 27. 1774. By J. Briggs, A. M. 1 s. *Payne.* —— From Jude 3. *That ye ſhould earneſtly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the ſaints.* — Endeavours to ſhew the proper grounds and meaſures of religious zeal, the reaſons on which it is founded, the cauſes by which it is liable to be corrupted, the ſpirit and temper with which it is to be exerciſed, the objects to which it is to be directed, and the limits within which it ought to be reſtrained. The principles inculcated are rational, and agreeable to the genius of Chriſtianity. C.

A preſervative againſt criminal offences; or, The power of godlineſs to conquer the reigning vices of ſenſuality and profaneneſs. 1 s. *Longman.* —— A pious well-intended performance, free from enthuſiaſm, but written in a very indifferent ſtyle. C.

The mirror of human nature, wherein are exhibited analytical definitions of the natural and moral faculties, affections, and paſſions, whence all actions originate; with maxims for the regulation thereof. To which is ſubjoined, a ſyſtematical view of human knowledge. 1 s. *Bew.* —— Below the notice of the learned, and calculated to miſlead the unlearned. M.

A laſh at enthuſiaſm; in a dialogue founded on real facts, between Mrs Clinker and Miſs Martha Steady. 6 d. *Dilly, &c.* —— Ably written, in defence of what is called the *Tabernacle ſcheme*; and probably one of the productions of Richard Hill, Eſq; author of *Pietas Oxonienſis*, and of the tracts

written in oppoſition to Mr Fletcher. There is in it his ſhrewdneſs of argument, and his daſh of pleaſantry. M.

A blow at the root of all prieſtly claims: proving, from ſcripture, that every layman has a right, not only to preach and pray in public, but alſo to adminiſter the ordinances of baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper; and that thoſe to whom theſe offices are now committed, derive all their authority from the people who chuſe to attend upon them, and not from ordination, either by a biſhop or preſbyters, &c. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.* —— Here are ſome arguments, though not new, which it will not be eaſy for either our eſtabliſhed or Preſbyterian clergy to anſwer. M.

Sermons. —— Before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Jan. 30. 1775. By Brownlow Lord Biſhop of Worceſter. 1s *Robſon.* —— Nearly of the ſame kind with thoſe which have appeared of late years on the ſame ſubject, though with rather a ſtronger mixture of Toryiſm. M.

Before the univerſity of Cambridge, Nov. 5. 1774. To which are added, Two others on the nature of malevolent ſentiments. By John Hey, B. D. 1s. *Beecroft, &c.* —— Senſible, ingenious, and well-written diſcourſes. M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

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A narrative of an extraordinary eſcape out of the hands of the Indians in the gulf of St Lawrence; interſperſed with a deſcription of the coaſt, and remarks on the cuſtoms and manners of the ſavages there: alſo a providential eſcape after a ſhipwreck. Likewiſe a plan for reconciling the differences between G. Britain and her colonies. By Gamaliel Smethurſt, late member of aſſembly in Nova Scotia. 1s. 6d. *New.* —— Nothing very extraordinary in either of the eſcapes. The plan is favourable to the claims of America, but not likely to be adopted. M.

A ſhort chronological abſtract of the riſe of the Reformation and Proteſtant ſucceſſion:

sion: to which are added, a few theological, historical, classical, and poetical amusements for young gentlemen. 1 s. *Leacroft.*

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The hiſtory of Mademoiſelle de Beleau; or, The New Roxana, the Fortunate miſtreſs, afterward Counteſs of Wintſelſheim. Publiſhed by Daniel De Foe. And from papers found ſince his deceaſe, it appears was greatly altered by himſelf; and from the ſaid papers the preſent work is produced. 3s. *Noble.* &c.—— Few novels are better known than the ſtory of the lewd Roxana; which, we ſee, is aſcribed to the famous De Foe. It is not improbable that this is really one of Daniel's productions; for he wrote books of all kinds; romantic as well as religious; moral as well as immoral. Hiſtory, politics, poetry; in ſhort, all ſubjects were alike to Daniel. M.

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"Far from the ſchools of claſſic light,
Far from the awful ſage's ſight,
Far from fair Wiſdom's poliſh'd code,
Far from the barren book-worm's road,
O far from Learning's lucid ring,
The ſons of Nature ſit and ſing.
From pleaſant grove, and tranquil brook,
The ruſtic ſtudent takes his book:
From every ſource of rural rhyme,
He bids the dancing meaſure chime.
Now finds with joy that *pine-topt hill*
Will ſweetly ſuit with *babbling rill*;
That *ſhepherd, cot*, and *flow'ry plain*,
Will meet in verſe—with *ſimple ſwain*;
That fairy elves in magic play,
Muſt make the ſtanza trip away;
That willow-walks and ſombrous yews,
Will charm the melancholy Muſe.
Fair Fancy prompts the line along,
And Nature will approve the ſong." C.

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that Edward I. when he completed the conqueſt of that country, ordered all the bards who fell into his hands, to be put to death. The poet introduces the only ſurviving bard of that country, in concert with the ſpirits of his murdered brethren, prophetically denouncing woes upon the conqueror and his poſterity, in imitation, probably, of Horace, b. 1. ode 15. When the bard has finiſhed his prophecies, he concludes in this expreſſive language:

" Enough for me: with joy I ſee
The different doom our fates aſſign:
Be thine deſpair, and ſcepter'd care;
To triumph, and to die, are mine.
He ſpoke, and headlong from the mountain's height,
Deep in the roaring tide he plung'd to endleſs night."

Sufficit vati, arbitrioque fati
Cedo, nec plovo: tibi ſpes inanis
Sceptra tu cura—mihi vita dura,
Morte triumphus.
Dixit—præcipiti rapidus de monte profundum
Appetit, et fremitu ſub gurgitis irruit umbris.

This tranſlation, if we may venture to form a conjecture from three initial letters, is the production of the ingenious E. B. Greene, Eſq; C.

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LÆtetur aulam quiſquis adit! novus
Acceſſit hoſpes. Pandite, Pandite
Portas triumphales! Senatus
Rite Sophum venerandus ambit.

Cinamne noſtrum te puerilium
Tutamen annorum? Juvat aggredi
Lætum ſeneſcentis Patroni
Magna rudi ceciniſſe plectro.

O Lux refulgens! Oh decus! Oh bonas
Perite leges dicere vel dare!
Robur Senatus! qui LYCURGUM
Eloquio CICERONIS ornas!

Spondebat olim te fore Patria
Fori togatis Ordinibus datum:
Nec ſpes fefellit; carpe, Judex,
Carpe ſedem meritis paratam.

Tandem annuenti vota damus tibi,
Benigne Princeps! tempore quo vigil
Dignare tutela forenſes
Juſtitiæ reparare fontes.

Tandem oſculantur more novo invicem
Scientia et *Lex*—oh CALEDONIA!
In poſterum cultam datura
Progeniem populo Britanno.

Jam jam efficacis Colloquii furens
Silebit æſtus—nam neque te Scriba
Non rixa, et inceſſans Clientis
Garrulitas mala queſta tangent.

Serus relinquas terricolos greges—
Cum te vocarint Fata, perambulet
Sublimiori mens volatu
Æthereos fugitiva tractus. [134.]

A Tranſlation of the preceding.

BE glad, ye who approach this hall,
A new-come viſitant doth call;
With joy let all reſound.
The gates triumphal wide expand!
The ſenators, an awful band!
In form the ſage ſurround.

Thou guardian of our youthful years,
Who kindly baniſh'd all our fears,
Shall I attempt thy praiſe?
With joy the aged pleader's worth
I will endeavour to ſhew forth
In humble artleſs lays.

Bright ornament, and ſhining light!
Good laws to publiſh or indite
Is thy great excellence!
Strength of the ſenate! it is thine
To make Lycurgus' wiſdom ſhine
In Cic'ro's eloquence.

Long ſince thy country did preſage
Thy riſe to the exalted ſtage
Of gowned dignity:
Nor has their expectation fail'd;
At length thy merit hath prevail'd:
Thy ſeat now occupy.

Good Prince! we offer vows for thee,
Who now indulgent doſt agree
Our wiſhes to complete;
Now that thou deign'ſt, with guardian care,
The ſprings of juſtice to repair,
And fill the judge's ſeat.

Knowledge and Law each other kiſs—
O *Caledonia*, know thy bliſs!
How glorious is thy fame!
Thy learned ſons, a poliſh'd race,
Shall add new dignity and grace
Unto the Britiſh name.

The buſtling conſultation's tide
In ſilent peace ſhall now ſubſide;
No wrangling thee annoy;
No more the ſcribe ſhall thee moleſt,
No noiſy client break thy reſt,
Or interrupt thy joy.

May thy departure hence be late—
At length when ſummoned by fate,
Wing'd with ſublimer flight,
May thy pure ſpirit take its way
To regions of eternal day,
And realms of heav'nly light.

On ſeeing a Lady nurſing her own Child.

DID you, ye fair, behold this pleaſing ſight,
You'd feel your boſoms glow with ſweet delight;
Your tender breaſts would catch the gentle flame,
And all would wiſh to be yon happy dame.
Your routs and balls would ſeem deluſive toys,
And vanquiſh'd,—yield to her domeſtic joys.
No wanton pleaſure in her breaſt remains,
But o'er each thought and action virtue reigns.
No thirſt of dreſs, which oft attends the fair;
Her new-born babe demands her only care:
To that alone her ev'ry wiſh extends,
And for its ſafety oft to Heav'n ſhe bends.
If gentle ſleep its tender eye-lids cloſe,
She, ever watchful, guards its ſoft repoſe.
Maternal tranſports fill her lovely breaſt,
And each fond ſmile proclaims her truly bleſt.

Durham. J— C——.

To a young Lady with a roſe.

ACcept this blooming roſe, tranſcendent Maid!
And while its beauties in your boſom fade,
Remember that your own will ſoon decay,
Perhaps be blighted in one ſtormy day.
Beware then of your yet unſully'd fame,
And to the laſt, preſerve your blameleſs name;
That, like this roſe, (whoſe ſweets aſcend the ſky),
You may by all your friends regretted die.

An

An Old Bachelor's reflections on Matrimony.

DOwn to the vale of life I tend,
Where hoary Age creeps flowly on:
And with the burd'ning thought I bend,
That Youth and all its joys are gone!

Succeſſive years have roll'd away
In fancied views of future bliſs:
But—'twere the phantoms of a day,—
And all *that* future dies in *this*.

Now, with a retroſpective eye,
I look far back to early life,
When Hymen promis'd to ſupply
My higheſt wiſhes in—a wife.

I waited, hop'd, and truſted ſtill
That time would bring th' expected day:
But never, hap'ly, to my will,
Did Fortune throw it in my way.

Too nice, too wiſe, too proud was I,
To wed as taught by Nature's rule:
The world was ſtill to chuſe for me—
And I—the condeſcending fool.

Hence are my days a barren round
Of trifling hopes, and idle fears:
For life, true life, is only found
In ſocial joys, and ſocial tears.

Let moping monks, and rambling rakes,
The joys of wedded love deride:
Their manners riſe from groſs miſtakes,
Unbridled luſt, or gloomy pride.

Thy ſacred ſweets, connubial love,
Flow from affections more refin'd;
Affections ſacred to the dove,
Heroic, conſtant, warm, and kind.

Hail, holy flame! hail, ſacred tye,
That binds two gentle ſouls in one!—
On equal wings their troubles fly,
In equal ſtreams their pleaſures run.

Their duties ſtill their pleaſures bring,
Hence joys in ſwift ſucceſſion come:
A queen is ſhe, and he's a king,
And their dominion is—their home.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In ſprightly days of health and eaſe;
Whoſe temper, to his own allied,
No knowledge ſeeks but how to pleaſe.

A thouſand ſweets their days attend!
A thouſand comforts riſe around!
Here huſband, parent, wife, and friend,
In ev'ry deareſt ſenſe is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midſt ſcenes ſo gay,
That clouds and ſtorms will never riſe;
A cloud may dim the brighteſt day,
And ſtorms diſturb the calmeſt ſkies.

But ſtill their bliſs ſhall ſtand its ground;
Nor ſhall their comforts hence remove:
Bitters are oft ſalubrious found,
And lovers quarrels heighten love.

The lights, and ſhades, and goods, and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To ſweet fulfillion bow their wills,
And make them happy in their ſtate. W. O.

SIR, *London, Dec.* 1774.

THE following little Poem is the production of a female pen, who never as yet ſubmitted any thing to the public: nor would ſhe have attempted now, but long illneſs, and moſt terrible neceſſity, urged her to ſend this to you, in hopes it may have ſo much merit as to ſend her ſomething for it at this piercing time of the year, as her wants are inſupportable. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Lond. Chron. Dec. 31. E. B.

ACASTO: An Elegiac Paſtoral.

Written by a LADY.

DArk clouds had veil'd the evening-ſky,
The winds were ſharp and loud,
The feather'd race to ſhelter fly,
And flocks to covert croud.

No longer flows each little rill,
Soft murmuring o'er the plain,
But vaſt cataracts, from every hill,
Come ruſhing on amain.

When cold and weary in the ſhade
Acaſto lay reclin'd,
And all his wo-worn ſoul diſplay'd
In ſorrows to the wind.

Caught in the ſtorm, Horatio paſs'd
Where ſad Acaſto lay,
And tho' the weather prompted haſte,
Was yet induc'd to ſtay.

For why? his breaſt with virtue glow'd,
Which Nature kindly gave,
And thro' his life his breaſt o'erflow'd
To pity, and to ſave.

The voice of Wo had reach'd his ear,
And deep his mind impreſs'd;
A man thus ſhivering, cold and bare,
Muſt ſure be much diſtreſs'd.

And what, my friend, Horatio cry'd,
Of wretchedneſs and wo,
Can make thee on the heath's bleak ſide
In ſorrow lie ſo low?

Has Fortune, in her moody way,
Thy wealth and hopes betray'd?
Alas! with few ſhe'll always ſtay
In all her ſmiles array'd.

Or has ſome keen domeſtic dart
Now pierc'd thy aged ſide?
Patience alone can heal the ſmart;
No more thy ſorrows hide.

For I have wealth and will to aid
The comfortleſs and poor;
Then be no more to grief betray'd,
But ſpeak, and hope a cure.

The blazing hearth ſhall ſoon reſtore
Thy ſhiv'ring limbs to life,
And every comfort in my pow'r
Be us'd to baniſh ſtrife.

In broken accents, ſlow and faint,
Acaſto rear'd his head;

My

My woes are difficult to paint,
And many too, he ſaid.

Faſt by the brook in yonder dale,
Where health and plenty reigns,
My orchards crown'd with fruit the vale,
My flocks made white the plains.

And ſtill I found my wealth increaſe,
Rich Ceres gave her ſtore;
Had health, and ever-ſmiling peace;
I could not wiſh for more.

My offſpring all around was ſeen,
As chearful as the day,
My wife, my home's domeſtic queen,
As blooming ſtill as they.

But joys below are fleeting all,
None permanent or ſure,
Fate rules imperiouſly the ball,
And each muſt Fate endure.

Ah! kind Elvira, thou art bleſs'd,
By heavenly aid remov'd,
To taſte of endleſs peace and reſt;
For ſuch ſhe always lov'd.

That ſtroke was terrible to bear;
But thoſe alone can tell,
What ſorrows muſt my boſom tear,
Who liv'd and lov'd ſo well.

And next the winds invade my trees,
And floods deſtroy my grain;
My flocks a dire diſtemper ſeize,
And die upon the plain.

My landlord views my wealth's decay,
And hard of heart was he;
He takes what Heav'n had left away,
But left to heaven me.

I bow'd to Heav'n, who took my wealth
And all my ſtores away,
Since ſtill he left me ſtrength and health
To labour thro' the day.

Yet ſtill more troubles I ſuſtain
By Fate's ſevere decree;
My children are reſum'd again,
And only one left me.

Yet with that one, contented, I
Still paſs'd each fleeting hour;
I toil'd to live, nor fear'd to die
When Death ſhould urge his power.

A ſtraw-thatch'd cot, upon the moor,
The 'ſquire permits to raiſe,
Where ſtill we hop'd to live ſecure,
In thankfulneſs and praiſe.

Here Peace again her dwelling choſe,
As Virtue reign'd within:
For every morning as we roſe,
We roſe devoid of ſin.

Here too my ſon, my only boy,
Poſſeſs'd an envied life,
His offſpring added to his joy,
Beſide, a blameleſs wife.

Here, when the toil of day was o'er,
We found a homely bed,
And wholeſome viands, happy ſtore,
With which the board was ſpread.

Here for a time our days we paſs'd
In comfort and in peace,
And fondly hop'd it ſtill wou'd laſt,
And happineſs increaſe.

But, ah! vain hope, two deadly foes
The heath's wild honours claim,
From whence my preſent trouble flows,
Too terrible to name.

Equal alike they aſk, as due,
The homage of each ſwain,
Or vow each cottage ſhall, in lieu,
Lie level with the plain.

Which to oblige, and which deny,
Alas! was hard to know;
For if with one we ſhou'd comply,
The other was our foe.

Which way to act was hard to ſee;
But I was forc'd to own,
That he who firſt had favour'd me
Was lord and lord alone.

When ſoon a ruffian band came on,
Another's right to ſhew;
My little cottage ſoon was gone,
And ev'ry hope ſunk low.

The helpleſs babes and faithful wife
Now on the heath are laid,
While winds and rain in dreadful ſtrife
Are fighting round each head.

For ſtill more vengeful, in their ire,
Forbid is every friend
To give them ſhelter, food, or fire,
Or any ſuccour lend.

Perhaps ere now my grandſon dies,
And at his hapleſs fate
The frantic mother raves and cries,
With grief's uncommon weight.

If then your breaſt with pity flows,
Go ſeek the wand'ring crew,
Give ſuccour to their piercing woes,
And bid to me adieu.

For old and feeble, ſunk with years,
Death friendly comes in ſight,
When all my earthly hopes and fears
Will ſet in endleſs night.

He ſaid; — and laid his head to reſt
Upon the dreary plain;
His ſon and helpleſs children bleſs'd;
But never ſpoke again.

[*In the London Chronicle of Jan. 3. 1775, the firſt after that in which the preceding poem was inſerted, the lady is deſired to apply to the publiſher, "who has received* 10 *s.* 6 *d. for her from W. H."*]

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, Feb.* 3 The ratifications of the treaty of peace, which were brought by Major Buck, were exchanged at the Porte on the 14th paſt; on which occaſion Colonel Peterſon was received with uncommon honours. He, and his ſecretary, had each a pelice of ſable; Major Buck a pelice of ermine; and the Ruſſian drugoman, Mr Piſani, one of *petit gris*; all their attendants had caftans.

The court of Peterſburg has conſented to the Grand Signior's ſending the inveſtiture of the ſword and *aigrette*, as Caliph, to the Kan of the Tartars; who is, notwithſtanding, to be entirely independent in his temporal concerns.

A large caravan from Bagdat, conſiſting of 1500 laden camels, going to Damaſcus, was plundered near Palmyra by Sheck Tyawr, chief of the Amizy Arabs: 600 Perſians who accompanied it, going to Mecca, were likewiſe ſtripped; amongſt whom were ſome perſons of diſtinction. It is ſaid, 200 perſons died of the cold after the caravan was plundered. The loſs of this caravan is ſaid to be very great, and falls heavy on the merchants of Bagdat, Baſſora, Damaſcus, Aleppo, and Conſtantinople.

Kherim Khan has aſſumed the title of Sophi of Perſia; and the Grand Signior has ſent Vehbi Effendi to compliment him." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, March* 23. From Turky there is advice, that at Conſtantinople there now rages a ſpecies of the plague, which carries off, in a few days, all thoſe who are ſeized with it. The phyſicians have named this diſeaſe an eryſipelas. It is accompanied with a fever, ſo violent as entirely to baffle the preſcriptions of art. Some of the unhappy people who have been ſeized with this diſorder, have at the ſame time been attacked with rheumatic pains, ſwellings, and an uncommon numbneſs hath ſeized on their limbs. This hath induced the phyſicians to aſcribe the diſorder to the rigour of the froſt experienced at Conſtantinople in December and January."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 18. The affair of taxation was terminated yeſterday. There will be a tax on all chimnies in towns, villages, caſtles, &c. which will be divided into four claſſes: in the firſt this city will be alone comprehended; in the ſecond, the other great cities, and the royal and eccleſiaſtical eſtates; in the third, the ſmall towns and hereditary eſtates; and in the fourth, the ſmall caſtles, forges, and mills. This tax, with the revenues of the cuſtoms, the ſtaroſties, and the poll-tax on the Jews, augmented from two to three florins *per* head, will bring in 33 millions *per ann.* — Beſides the 30,000 men which the crown will maintain, there will be 18,000 kept on foot in Lithuania."

"*Warſaw, March* 1. In conſequence of what has been concluded upon by the delegation in favour of the Diſſidents, they have recovered their ancient rights and privileges, except that they cannot enter into the miniſtry or the ſenate. Inſtead of a mixed tribunal, which was eſtabliſhed in their favour in 1768, all their affairs will, for the future, be decided by an aſſeſſorial tribunal, in which ſome of them are to have ſittings. They have granted them ſchools and churches in this city, but no bells, which however they are allowed to have in other places."

"*Hague, March* 17. Advices have been received here from Warſaw, which confirm the accounts of all the privileges and prerogatives being reſtored to the Diſſidents in Poland which they formerly poſſeſſed, with the following addition: They are likewiſe allowed to ſend nuncios to the diet, &c. The Diſſidents are indebted to the Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian miniſter, for this regulation ſo much in their favour."

"*Warſaw, March* 8. At the opening of the diet, proteſtations were made againſt the concluſion of the affair of the Diſſidents. Mr Turſky, Biſhop of Lucko, proteſted, in the name of the ſenate, againſt all that had been regulated to the prejudice of the Roman-Catholic religion, or granted to the Diſſidents. The Nunciate Wielzewſki did the ſame in the name of the Equeſtrian order. But all thoſe proteſtations were of no effect; for what was regulated by the delegation, on that head, was adhered to."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, Feb.* 9. The whole Ruſſian army (except the garriſons of Bender and Chotzim) has evacuated the Turkiſh dominions, and is actually in Poland; and this court expects to hear, by the firſt courier,

courier, of the exchange of the ratifications, and the delivery up of Kinburn, in conſequence of which their troops will quit the two above-mentioned places." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 28. In the ſentence of Pugatſcheff and his accomplices [104.], is contained an enumeration of his aſſaſſinations, burnings, pillages, &c.: among the former of which are Maj.-Gen. Kindrowzow, Col. Codianow, Major Chwoſow, and 29 principal inhabitants of Caſan, and 285, moſtly gentlemen, their ſpouſes and children, in that neighbourhood; at Alatoff, Prince Boris Diwajew, Prince Artamon Tſchegodaw, and his Princeſs Natalie Iwanowna, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction."

"*Moſcow, Feb.* 13. The Empreſs has iſſued an ukaſe, dated Jan 27. 1775, ſetting forth, That in conſequence of the petition preſented by Gen. Potemkin, in the name of the faithful troops of Jaik, and of thoſe who are returned to their duty, and in order to bury for ever in oblivion the rebellion of Pugatſcheff, the river Jaik, from whence the inhabitants derive their name, ſhall henceforward be called *Uralſk*, from the name of the mountain from whence it ſprings; and that the town of Jaik, and the people of the country, ſhall alſo take the ſame appellation."

"*Peterſburg, Jan.* 31. What was lately mentioned concerning the Profeſſor Lowitz proves to have been too true. We have ſince received the following additional circumſtances. On the 24th of Auguſt laſt he was carried off (from the neighbourhood of Dmitriuſk) by a gang of ruffians, who, after having ſtrangled him, hung up his dead body to a tree. His third wife, who was very young, and to whom he had been married about three years, eſcaped from the hands of thoſe villains; but ſhe was ſeized with a violent illneſs at Sazatew. M. Inechodſow, who accompanied him, together with the Profeſſor's ſon, likewiſe made their eſcape, and ſaved the papers and part of the inſtruments. They are arrived at Moſcow, and are ſoon expected here. The grand terreſtrial globe, which the Profeſſor had promiſed, and for which people were ſo eager to ſubſcribe, will not now be executed."

GERMANY.

"*Hamburg, Feb.* 23. A few days ago a board of commerce was holden in this commercial city, at which all the capital merchants trading to North America were preſent, when Mr Methew, the Britiſh reſiding miniſter here, notified to them, that no merchant of this place ſhall dare, either directly or indirectly, to trade to America, or ſupply the Americans with any kind of merchandiſe or proviſion, of whatever denomination, under pain of confiſcating the veſſel and cargo."

"*Hamburg, Feb.* 21. We have certain information from the bailiffs of Holſtein, Oldenberg, and Delmenhorſt, that the mortality which had lately appeared among the horned cattle in thoſe provinces, was entirely ceaſed, the infected cattle having been killed, and interred with their hides." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peſt, Feb.* 25. The damage occaſioned here by the breaking of the ice, and the overflowing of the Danube, is inexpreſſible. It is computed that 900 houſes were thrown down, and there are no remains of the ſuburbs, nor of the farms which were thereon. There are but two houſes left ſtanding between this town and Calvaire. The towns of Vieux Buda, and Neuſtiſt, form only a heap of ſtones; and the iſle of Raczkoveer, on which ſtood eighteen villages, hath ſuffered ſo greatly, that it is ſaid only one perſon was ſaved."

"*Hamburg, March* 12. Letters from Vienna give the moſt melancholy accounts of the overflowing of the Danube. The water was ſo high in the places ſituated on the banks of that river, that beſides the people drowned, near 2000 died of famine: as all the bakers ovens, mills, and flour, have been totally ruined, no bread could be baked for a fortnight."

UNITED PROVINCES.

A proclamation was iſſued by the States-General, dated March 20. of which a tranſlation was inſerted in the London gazette, viz. [We omit the words of ſtyle.]

"Be it known, That we, for particular reaſons us thereunto moving, have thought fit abſolutely to prohibit, and we hereby abſolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns, and ſhot, by ſhips belonging to the dominions of G. Britain, proviſionally for the term of ſix months, upon pain not only of confiſcation of the arms and ammunition which ſhall be found there

on board, but alſo of a fine of a thouſand guilders over and above, at the charge of the commander, whoſe ſhip ſhall be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſame.

That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the aboveſaid term of ſix months, no gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other inſtruments of war, ſhall be imbarked on board any other ſhips, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be tranſported abroad, without conſent or permiſſion of the college of admiralty, under whoſe juriſdiction the imbarkation ſhall be made, upon pain of confiſcation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other ammunition, which ſhall have been imbarked without permiſſion, and of the commander's incurring a fine of a thouſand guilders, on board of whoſe ſhip the ſaid arms and ammunition ſhall have been imbarked, and his ſhip be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſaid fine."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, March* 2. Prince Stuart lately obtained permiſſion to come and paſs a few days at Paris, with his lady; from whence they are going to Bayonne, and to viſit the court of Spain. Lord Stormont took the opportunity, while they were at this place, to go and ſee the works of the canal at Cambray, that he might not meet them. Their preſentation at court was very private: the Duke de la Vrilliere was the only miniſter they ſaw, he being the perſon who expedites and executes this ſort of permiſſions. They have not appeared any where in public."

ITALY.

"*Florence, Feb.* 18. On Tueſday laſt Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly elected Pope. He was born at Cefena near Ravenna in the Romagna; is fifty-eight years of age; was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1775; and ſoon after appointed treaſurer of the Apoſtolic Chamber. He has now aſſumed the name of Pius VI." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Rome, Feb.* 15. This afternoon all the Cardinals, each according to his rank, came to pay adoration to the new Pontiff, whoſe hand and feet they kiſſed, and received from him the kiſs of peace. The Pope made a very affecting ſpeech on this occaſion to the ſacred college, in the chapel of the conclave. Being carried to the Baſilicum of St Peter for the third adoration, he was received by the people with repeated acclamations of joy; from whence he went to his palace of the Vatican, where he received the compliments of felicitation from the ambaſſadors and foreign miniſters."

"*Rome, Feb.* 22. The Pope was this morning anointed and crowned in the Vatican church with the uſual ceremonies, and gave his benediction and a plenary indulgence to all his faithful ſubjects, who came in crowds to ſee the ceremony."

"*Rome, Feb.* 25. Yeſterday the Pope went to the palace of Monte Cavallo, to open the little box, depoſited there by Pope Clement XIV. filled with papers of his writing, and by him ſealed, and deſired to be given to his ſucceſſor. After the Pope had read them over, and properly weighed them, he did not appear ſo chearful as he was before. It is univerſally thought theſe papers are regarding the ſuppreſſed ſociety of Jeſuits."

"*Rome, Feb.* 25. One Signior Dominico de Angelis, of Tivoli, has lately found near that place, in digging in the ruins of an old villa, ſuppoſed of Caſſius, fourteen or fifteen ſtatues, eight of them Muſes, with ſome valuable buſts, &c. Thus he may be conſidered to have made a fortune at one ſtroke, and little expence. It is ſuppoſed the preſent Pope will buy them, to render more complete the late Pope's fine muſeum, not yet entirely finiſhed: conſtitutionally he has already one third part in all that is found."

SPAIN.

"*Mexico, Nov.* 26. 1774. A King's frigate is juſt arrived in the port of St Blas, who departed on the 13th of June in the preceding year from Monterey, having proviſions for a year. The object of his miſſion was, to reconnoitre the American coaſts to the higeſt latitudes poſſible. This frigate having reached to 56 deg. N. failed for the coaſt he had diſcovered at the height of 55 deg. 43 min. where he diſcovered ſeveral white and fair Indians, who approached the frigate with thirty canoes, without ſhewing the leaſt fear; and gave to the ſailors, in exchange for ſome cloaths, a ſpecies of knit covering, which they wore. Some of them have been ſent to the King. They are curiouſly made of fine wool.

It,

It, however, cauſes ſome inquiry, how they came by it, as ſheep are not natives of that climate. Night coming on, the Indians left them: the captain propoſed ſtaying longer, but a gale ſpringing up, he was obliged to leave the place. This is the ſame coaſt which Capt. Tichivikow diſcovered on his firſt expedition to Kamchatka.—The above frigate alſo diſcovered another coaſt in 49 deg. where he treated with the Indians, who came in their canoes, but were naked. He alſo diſcovered land between 39 and 40 deg.; but his want of neceſſaries, and the great ſickneſs among his crew, obliged him to bear away."

BARBARY.

Tranſlation of a letter wrote by order of the Emperor of Morocco, to Don Iſidora Romera, Secretary for the Conſulage of Spain at Sallee.

When the treaty of peace and commerce was concluded between this empire and the kingdom of Spain, the regency of Algiers made ſome remarks on it. In anſwer, the Emperor my maſter told them, That when he made peace with Spain by ſea, he had no particular view or intereſt in ſo doing; that the principal motive of the Algerines being at war with Spain, was the making captures at ſea; whereas the war that his Imperial Majeſty is now going in perſon to carry on againſt the maritime places in his dominions held by the King of Spain, is merely a religious act; the learned Muſſulmans having repreſented to him, that, according to the faith of the true believers, he ought not to permit Chriſtians to inhabit any part of his territories. It is in conſequence of this repreſentation, that the Emperor my maſter has taken the reſolution to go in perſon, and attack ſaid places, diſperſe his treaſures, and do every thing in his power, relying on God alone for ſucceſs. As a true believer, he owes implicit obedience to what the Muſſulmens faith enjoins. And although it would have been more advantageous for him to have made war by ſea, as well as by land; yet, as that might have cauſed it to be ſaid, that his views were intereſted and worldly, he has preferred peace by ſea to war; renouncing every advantage and profit that might accrue from the latter, chuſing rather to laviſh his treaſures, and go himſelf in perſon at the head of the true believers, againſt places from which he can reap no benefit in this world; intending, if God permits him to become maſter of them, to do by them as he did by Mazagan, namely, deſtroy them, and permit the Chriſtian inhabitants to go away free.

The preparations that Spain is making to defend ſaid places, would have been much better employed againſt Gibraltar, by endeavouring to take a ſmall place ſituated in the very centre of the force of Spain, and occupied by Engliſhmen, who are far from ſuccour, and diſtant from their own country a journey of three or four months by land.

The Emperor my maſter has ordered his officers and governors not to attack any Spaniſh veſſel, but to regard them as friends, and to receive them amicably in all his ports, and that they may trade with all ſafety to the utmoſt extent of this empire as uſual. Further, that all Spaniſh ſhips that may be ſtranded on his coaſt, ſhall be treated as friends, and the crews ſhall be at liberty to go where they pleaſe with what they may have ſaved. And laſtly, that the peace which ſubſiſts between this empire and Spain (unleſs it is broke by the Spaniards) is to continue both by ſea and land, the Spaniſh ſettlements on this coaſt from Ceuta to Oran always excepted. His Majeſty has ordered me to write this to you.

Fez, Nov. 12. 1774. SAMUEL SUMBEL.

Nov. 16. Poſtſcript. Two days after the date of the foregoing, his Imperial Majeſty received from the Governor of Sallee, a copy of a declaration of his Catholic Majeſty, ſigned by his Excellency the Marquis Grimaldi, the purport of which is, that he has broke the peace, both by ſea and land, that reigned between his ſubjects and this empire, with a reſerve of ſix months, as were ſtipulated in the treaty, and which began the 23d of October laſt [xxxvi. 564.]. The Emperor my maſter (whom God preſerve) was not inclined to make war with Spain by ſea, notwithſtanding that his ſubjects have no merchant-ſhips to riſk, deſiring only to take away the Spaniſh colours that are in the country of the Muſſulmans.

His Majeſty poſitively remembers, that the day that the treaty of peace and commerce was concluded with Spain, no mention was made of the maritime places from Ceuta to Oran; having always declared, that whenever God ſhould permit him to attack and take them, he would

would do it: ſo that the treaty of peace between this empire and Spain was concluded with the exception of ſaid places; and in conſequence the ſubjects of Spain traded throughout the whole extent of this empire, and thoſe of this empire throughout Spain, excepting the ſaid places, with which there has been no communication whatever, having no peace with them, only a truce for an uncertain time.

Now as the King of Spain has broke the peace by ſea, after the expiration of the ſix months, which commenced the 23d of October laſt, his Imperial Majeſty has given orders to his officers and captains, that (if the Spaniards do not commit hoſtilities in the ſaid ſix months) they are to make no captures of Spaniſh veſſels, nor any way moleſt them during that term. But as to the places in queſtion, from Ceuta to Oran, his Majeſty is going againſt them in perſon, begging of God the accompliſhment of his deſires.

Your King defends his faith, the Emperor my maſter defends his.

SAMUEL SUMBELL.

From the Imperial Camp, Nov. 18. 1774.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The ſpeech of LOGAN, *a Shawaneſe chief, to Lord* DUNMORE. [49.]

I appeal to any white man to-day, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked, and he gave him not cloathing. During the courſe of the laſt long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his tent, an advocate for peace: nay, ſuch was my love for the Whites, that thoſe of my own country pointed at me as they paſſed by, and ſaid, "Logan is the friend of White Men." I had even thought to live with you, but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Creſſop, the laſt ſpring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, cut off all the relations of Logan, not ſparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge.—I have fought it.—I have killed many.—I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbour the thought that mine is the joy of fear; Logan never felt fear; he will not turn his heel to ſave his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

ENGLAND.

On Tueſday, Feb. 14. Henry-Sampſon and William Woodfalls, printers of the Public Advertiſer and Morning Chronicle, paid into the crown-office, in terms of their ſentence [xxxvi. 617.], their fines of 133 l. 6 s 8 d. each, for publiſhing a letter, ſigned, *A South Briton*; and were diſcharged from the king's-bench priſon, having lien there three months.

Lord Effingham, in the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 24. complained of the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and produced a pamphlet, intitled, *The Preſent Criſis with reſpect to America conſidered*, publiſhed by T. Becket [93.], which his Lordſhip declared to be a moſt daring inſult on the King; and moved, that the Houſe would come to reſolutions to the following effect:

That the ſaid pamphlet is a falſe, malicious, and dangerous libel, ſubverſive of the principles of the glorious Revolution, to which we owe our preſent invaluable conſtitution, and of the rights of the people.

That one of the ſaid pamphlets be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in Old Palace-yard, and another at the Royal Exchange.

That theſe reſolutions be communicated to the Houſe of Commons at a conference, and that the concurrence of that Houſe be deſired.

Which reſolutions being read, were unanimouſly agreed to.

At a conference with the Commons, Feb. 27. the preceding reſolutions were agreed to.

The Earl of Radnor informed the Lords, Feb. 27. that he had in his hand a periodical paper, intitled, *The Criſis*, N° 3. dated Feb. 4. which was fraught with doctrines of the moſt falſe, ſcandalous, and inflammatory nature, highly reflecting on his Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament; and the paper having been read, his Lordſhip moved to reſolve, "That the Criſis, N° 3. was a moſt falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, highly reflecting on his Majeſty's perſon and government, intending to alienate the affections of his ſubjects, and deſigning to diſturb the public peace."—A motion was made to inſert the word *treaſonable*; but it paſſed in the negative; and the reſolution was agreed to.—Then Lord Radnor moved to addreſs the King, to give orders to the attorney-

torney-general to profecute the printer: which was likewife agreed to.

At the fame time a like complaint having been made in the Houfe of Commons by Lord Chewton, a like motion was agreed to; and a conference with the Lords was defired. The conference was held next day; and it was mutually agreed, That the Crifis, N° 3. was an infamous and fcandalous libel, and that it fhould be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

The principles of thefe offenfive publications were diametrically oppofite. The pamphlet afferted a right in the fovereign to levy taxes without confent of parliament, provided that confent was withheld; the other, that every attack upon the fundamental principles of the conftitution was treafon againft the people.

On Tuefday, March 7. both were burnt at the Royal Exchange gate, by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourfe of people, fome of whom were at firft very riotous; they feized and threw about the firft brufh faggots which were brought, and treated the city-marfhal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being fent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were foon confumed. Both the faid publications were burnt in like manner at Whitehall the day before.

Soon after the fheriffs were gone from the Royal Exchange, a man of decent appearance burnt, at the fame place, a copy of the late addrefs upon the American affairs [89.], and a petition prefented to the Commons, in favour of the New-England reftraining bill, from the town of Birmingham.

"*London, March* 17. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights have voted 500 l. for the prefent relief of the perfecuted inhabitants of the town of Boſton, and of the poor diſtreſſed fiſhermen of New England, in conſequence of the ſpirited defence of their own and the common rights of mankind."

The finking fund, brought in the year 1774 to account at the exchequer, is 2,700,000 l. juft 650,000 l. more than in the year 1764, when Mr Grenville was at the head of the Treafury.

The King gave the royal affent to the following bills:

To thefe, March 24. viz.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, *for one year, beginning March* 25. 1775.

An act to continue for a further time an act 8° *Geo. III.* "*to continue and amend an act* 5° *Geo. III.* "*for importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time;*" *and for allowing the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time;*" *and for extending the proviſions of the ſaid acts to potatoes, and all kinds of pulſe.*

The Yarmouth-road bill, and thirteen private bills.

To thefe, March 30. viz.

An act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſet's-bay and New Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantation, in North America, to great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations. [121.—129.]

Bills for amending the acts for making a canal-navigation from Coventry to Oxford, and for improving and completing the navigation of the Thames and Iſis from London to Cricklade, the Newmarket road-bill, and fix private bills.

"*Leeds, Feb.* 21. The tunny, at Preſton-of-the-Hill, between the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the Grand-Trunk canal, is now completed, being 1243 yards long, 13 feet wide, and 18 feet high, which is the largeſt and completeſt tunny in England; and on Saturday a veſſel of fifty tons burden was navigated through it, laden with coals, as far as Acton bridge, to the great ſatisfaction of all the neighbouring inhabitants, as coals are brought to Acton bridge at a much cheaper rate than uſual; and the communication is open for the conveyance of goods from Manchefter to Acton bridge, along the Duke of Bridgewater's canal."

Writs of error paſſed the great ſeal, Feb. 10. in the cauſes between Vereſt and Cajamaul, and Vereſt and Rafael [xxxvi. 672.]. — The judges of the court of common pleas delivered their opinions, Feb. 13. upon a motion for a new trial in this cauſe. It had been argued at

at the bar the week before. The Judges Gould, Blackſtone, and Nares, were of opinion, that a new trial ought to be granted; the former wiſhing, that as the caſe was of the greateſt importance, it might thereby be brought before the court upon a ſpecial verdict; the two other Judges concurring in this wiſh, and moreover declaring that an action of treſpaſs would not lie in this inſtance. The Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey held, that the court improperly exerciſed their diſcretionary power of granting new trials in this inſtance, as the verdict was neither contrary to evidence, nor to law; that the court were in poſſeſſion upon this motion of every information, as fully as upon a ſpecial verdict; and that an action of treſpaſs was the proper remedy in this caſe. However, as his Lordſhip ſtood ſingle in his opinion againſt the other three, a new trial was granted.

A diſcovery was made at London, about the 10th of March, of a very uncommon kind of forgery, carried on for ſome time paſt, by Robert and Daniel Perreau, twins, the former an apothecary in high practice in Golden ſquare; the other living in genteel life in Pall-mall. Theſe two, in confederacy with a Mrs Rudd, who cohabited with Daniel, and generally paſſed for his wife, have, from time to time, raiſed conſiderable ſums by means of bonds forged in the name of the well-known agent, William Adair, Eſq; which they have impoſed upon ſeveral gentlemen of character and fortune, as collateral ſecurities with their own notes for the payment of the ſaid ſums. — The occaſion that led to the diſcovery was as follows. Robert Perreau, the apothecary, who bore an irreproachable character, applied to Mr Drummond, the banker, for the loan of 5000l. and offered a bond, which he ſaid Mr Adair had given to his brother for 7500l. as a pledge for the payment. It ſhould, however, be remarked, that to give colour to theſe bonds, it had been artfully given out, that Mrs Rudd, the pretended wife of Daniel, was nearly connected with Mr Adair, and even inſinuated that ſhe was his natural daughter; but Mr Drummond, who was well acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr Adair, on examining the ſignature, doubted the authencity of it, and with the utmoſt delicacy aſked Mr Perreau, if he had ſeen Mr Adair ſign it; who frankly anſwered that he had not; but added, that he could not entertain the leaſt doubt, conſidering the connection, but that it was authentic. Mr Drummond replied, that he could not venture to advance ſo large a ſum without conſulting his brother; and therefore deſired him to leave the bond, with a promiſe of either returning it the next morning, or ſupplying him with the ſum he wanted to borrow upon it. With this anſwer Mr Perreau departed, leaving the bond as requeſted, and next morning called as directed. In the mean time Mr Drummond had more narrowly examined the bond; and Mr Stephens, of the admiralty, calling in, was aſked his opinion of it; who having letters of a recent date from Mr Adair in his pocket, on compariſon, gave it as his opinion that the bond was a forgery. Being now confirmed in his ſuſpicion, Mr Drummond entered upon the ſubject of the bond with greater freedom; told Mr Perreau frankly, that he believed he had been impoſed upon; but added, that, to remove all doubt, if he would go with him to Mr Adair, and procure from that gentleman an acknowledgement of its validity, he would then immediately advance the money: to this Mr Perreau readily conſented. They went; found Mr Adair at home, aſked the queſtion, and were anſwered in the negative. On which Mr Perreau put on an affected ſmile, and told him he jeſted. But Mr Adair accoſting him with a very different air, told him, it was no jeſting matter, and that it behoved him to clear it up. Mr Perreau then ſaid, if that was the fact, he had been ſent upon a fine errand indeed! deſired to have the bond; and added, that he ſhould make the proper inquiries. This requeſt, however, was refuſed; and it was thought adviſable not to loſe ſight of Robert, till he had produced Daniel and his pretended wife.

On his return home, it is probable that he had acquainted the parties with what had happened; and that, in their firſt agitation, it had been conſulted, either to make their eſcape, or, in caſe that ſhould be found impracticable, that Mrs Rudd ſhould acknowledge the ſignature, as moſt likely to eſcape puniſhment, and procure for the two brothers their liberty. Be that as it may, they all three took coach together; and it ſhould ſeem, by the evidence of Mrs Rudd, that ſhe had taken with her what money and other moveables ſhe could conveniently

conveniently carry; and that the brothers had taken her money, her gold watch, and her jewels, into their poſſeſſion, on what pretence does not appear. Inſtead, however, of eſcaping, an information was laid againſt them; and they were obliged to appear before Sir John Fielding; by whom they were committed to different priſons for further examination. In the mean time, their ſtory had taken air; and as they were all three well known, the concourſe of people was ſo great on the day appointed for hearing them, that the Juſtices were obliged to adjourn from Bow-ſtreet to Guildhall, Weſtminſter; where the facts already related were atteſted by Mr Adair, Mr Drummond, and others, with ſeveral additional charges; particularly by Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, from whom they had obtained 4000l. on the firſt application, which they honeſtly repaid before the money became due; afterwards 5000l. and laſtly 4000l. upon ſimilar bonds, all ſigned with the name of Mr Adair; of which bonds a Mr Watſon, money-ſcrivener, ſaid, he had drawn to the number of eight, all of them by order of one or other of the brothers; but which he could not, he ſaid, be certain, they were both ſo much alike. Being preſſed to make a poſitive declaration, he at laſt fixed upon Daniel.

Dr Brooke likewiſe charged them with obtaining from him fifteen Bank of Air bonds, each of the value of 100l. upon the ſecurity of a ſimilar bond with the reſt for 3100l.

The facts being made appear, the brothers were remanded to priſon, and the parties bound to proſecute. But Mrs Rudd, being adviſed by her counſel to become King's evidence, was afterwards admitted to bail. On her future examination, ſhe declared, that ſhe married, when young, a Mr Rudd, an officer in the army, againſt her friends conſent; that ſhe had a very conſiderable fortune; and that upon ſome diſagreement, when her huſband and ſhe determined to part, ſhe made a reſerve of money, jewels, and effects, to the amount of 13,000l. all of which ſhe gave to Daniel Perreau, whom ſhe loved, ſhe ſaid, with the tenderneſs of wife; that ſhe had had three children by him; that he had returned her kindneſs in every reſpect till lately, when having been unfortunate in gaming in the alley, he had become uneaſy, peeviſh, and much altered towards her; that he cruelly conſtrained her to ſign the bond now in queſtion, by holding a knife to her throat, and ſwearing he would murder her if ſhe did not comply; that, being ſtruck with remorſe, ſhe had acquainted Mr Adair with what ſhe had done, (which Mr Adair acknowledged in court); and that ſhe was now willing to declare every tranſaction with which ſhe was acquainted, whenever ſhe ſhould be called upon by law ſo to do.

Mrs Margaret Caroline Rudd has ſince publiſhed a long account of theſe tranſactions, in juſtification of herſelf. As to her lineage, ſhe ſays, "It has been erroneouſly ſaid in the news-papers, that on my examination I declared myſelf the daughter of a Scotch nobleman. I never ſaid or intimated the like (and beg it may be contradicted): I am the daughter of an untitled man of *faſhion*, in the real and true ſignification of the word, and am infinitely *too proud even* to wiſh myſelf deſcended from any other family than that which I have the honour to derive my birth from, being convinced there are very few *ſo noble, — none more.*"

The Houſe of Peers heard counſel, Feb. 24. in a cauſe brought before their Lordſhips by appeal from the high court of chancery. The caſe was remarkably curious; the queſtion to be decided being, Whether Thomas Sanſam, to whom an eſtate was bequeathed as ſoon as he ſhould arrive at the full age of twenty-one, did accompliſh that age, or not, being born between the hours of five and ſix in the morning of the 16th of Auguſt 1725, and dying about eleven in the forenoon of the 15th of Auguſt 1746, when he was killed by a fall from a waggon? The heir at law to Thomas Sanſam claimed upon the preſumption that he had attained to the full age, according to the will of the teſtator, and Lord Camden had ſo decreed; but the family that was to inherit in caſe the ſaid Thomas did not arrive at the full age of twenty-one, appealed from this decree, inſiſting that more than ſixteen hours were wanting to complete the full term. But that plea was over-ruled by their Lordſhips, and the decree affirmed, becauſe he was living on the day that completed the period.

The court of directors of the Eaſt-India company having appointed Thomas Rumbold, Eſq; to be Preſident and Governor of Fort St George, a general court

was held, Feb. 23. at the requeſt of nine proprietors. Gov. Johnſtone, one of the nine, moved, That it be recommended to the court of directors, to reſcind the appointment of Mr Rumbold, and to appoint Lord Pigot. The queſtion was determined by ballot on the 28th; and the numbers came out, for the queſtion 324, againſt it 320. Lord Pigot thanked the court: "The ſucceſs I have met with fills me with ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude that I am incapable to expreſs. I ſhall endeavour to prove by my actions, that I ſhall not be unworthy your choice."

At a quarterly general court, March 22. an official letter from the Treaſury was read, ſignifying, in anſwer to a letter from the directors, preſſing the payment of the balance of the Manilla debt, that their Lordſhips, after having conſidered that matter attentively, judged the ſum already paid them for the expences antecedent to the taking of the Manillas, as ſufficient to the whole of their demands. A debate enſued, from which it appeared, as well from the books of the company, as from a letter of Lord Egremont, (who was ſecretary of ſtate at that time), that the *faith* of the *crown* was *pledged* to ſupport all the expences the Eaſt-India company would be at in the taking of the Manillas; and that, notwithſtanding this *firma aſſurance*, all the money they received was but 28,365 l. 15 s. 8 d. the balance ſtill due to them being above 139,000 l. On which a motion was made, "That it be recommended to the court of directors, to make another application to the Lords of the Treaſury, ſtating the juſtneſs and propriety of their demand; and in caſe of refuſal to apply forthwith to parliament." After ſome debate on the wording this motion, it was agreed to leave out the laſt clauſe.

On the 17th of March the court of directors received the following account, which was brought over land, dated, *Buſſorah*, *Nov.* 19. 1774. "A few days ago, one of our largeſt ſhips, the Middleton, was totally loſt on the Arab coaſt, near Muſcat, on her paſſage from Bengal to Buſſorah, with a cargo on board valued at 85,000 l."

On Saturday, March 4. a grant paſſed the great ſeal to John Agnew, of Sheuchan, in the county of Wigton, George Stewart, of the ſame place, and Alexander Dunn, collector of the cuſtoms in Newfoundland, Eſqs, and to their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, of the royal mines in the province of Newfoundland, and of all metals, minerals, or ores, reſerving a tenth part to the crown, for the term of 999 years.

At a meeting of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, Feb. 22. it was determined to give premiums for encouraging the uſe of the gun-harpoon [xxxiv. 108.], viz. a guinea for every whale killed with that inſtrument, ten guineas to the harponeer who kills moſt, and a ſilver medal, with the repreſentation of a gun-harpoon on it, to each of four captains of Greenlandmen who have conſiderably promoted the views of the ſociety. This machine will prove of great utility in the fiſhery in Davis's ſtreights. The harpoon, inſtead of being uſed in the common manner by hand, at very ſhort diſtances, is fired with half an ounce of powder from a ſwivel mounted with a lock; by which whales are taken at the diſtance of from five to ten fathom, and ſometimes at a much greater diſtance.

"*Deal*, *March* 3. This morning early was found, by a man going a-ſhrimping, a ſeal ſleeping on the beach, between the caſtle and the cheque-buildings. The creature, on being diſturbed, made furiouſly at the man; who crying out for help, ſome perſons immediately came up with three large dogs. He fought ſtoutly, and would have maſtered the dogs, had he not been ſtunned with a ſtone before he could reach the water. Being greatly beat and bruiſed, he died preſently after. It is a very large and fine animal of the kind, of a gray colour, marked longitudinally with black cloudy ſtreaks: it is near ſix feet in length, and has four ſhort legs or fins."

"*Newcaſtle*, *March* 20. We are adviſed from Alnwick, that a few days ago, in the north of that place, near the Abbey, a piece of fine meadow ground, 100 yards long and 14 broad or better, ſunk above fourteen feet, and apparently ſtill continues ſinking; yet there is ſcarce a crack on its ſurface, which continues in a flouriſhing ſtate. It is on the ſide of the river, and there are ſome coal-pits adjoining. What is likewiſe extraordinary, a carriage road near it, which was formerly level, or nearly ſo, has riſen a conſiderable height, ſo as to render it impaſſable."

Between four and five in the morning of

of Feb. 12. the inhabitants of St Columb, in Cornwall, were alarmed by the moſt dreadful clap of thunder that ever was heard in that part of the country. The lightning fell on the eaſtern pinnacle of the church, by which ſtones of more than 300 weight were driven to a conſiderable diſtance, and others of leſs weight ſcattered in all directions. Four houſes were much damaged, but no lives loſt.

IRELAND.

"*Kilkenny, Feb.* 25. A ſpirited aſſociation of the inhabitants of Ballyragget lately entered into againſt the White Boys, irritated this lawleſs banditti to ſuch a degree, that they vowed revenge, and ſwore they would murder the people, and burn the town. Authentic information having been received, that a general attack would be made laſt Tueſday night, the inhabitants, with their wives and families, aſſembled in the houſe of their landlord, Robert Butler, Eſq; for their mutual defence. About night-fall the rioters began to aſſemble at Rathbeagh, within a mile of Ballyragget. Their numbers were computed to be about 300 horſemen, and 200 on foot, all dreſſed in white (except their leader), with a white ſheet faſtened to a long pole for colours. About three on Wedneſday morning they arrived at Ballyragget bridge; where they fired ſeveral ſhots, and challenged the inhabitants to come out and fight them. Then thoſe on horſeback advanced into the town, and came down in full gallop to the houſe of Mr Butler, which they fronted three deep. The captain then repeatedly called out to the gentlemen in the houſe to come out and fight them, calling them a pack of cowardly ſcoundrels. At length he fired a ſhot through one of the windows, which was ſucceeded by four others; and was immediately returned from the houſe by the diſcharge of five muſkets charged with ſlugs and two with ball; which did ſuch execution, that the White Boys retired with precipitation; ſwearing, however, that they would return that night ſe'ennight, and burn the whole town. In this attack, two of the rioters, Patrick Butler and Michael Travers of Freſhford, were killed on the ſpot, ſix horſes were killed, and ſome guns and piſtols were thrown into the river by the White Boys, and found next morning." —— By order of the Lord Lieutenant, a troop of horſe, under the command of Lieut. Moſſom, arrived at Ballyragget on the 28th. Four of the rioters were apprehended by Lieut. Moſſom's party, March 7. at Freſhford, of whom two had been wounded in the attack at Ballyragget. On the 13th Lieut. Moſſom and his party went in ſearch of the rioters and concealed arms; and at the caſtle of Turbrid, after an attack, in which one of the rioters was wounded, and a parley, which laſted about ſeven hours, three of the rioters, Michael Glindon, James Glindon, and Patrick Brophy, were apprehended; and they were next day committed to the county-gaol.

SCOTLAND.

On the 1ſt of March a cauſe of great importance was determined by the court of ſeſſion.—— Three leading men of the borough of Stirling entered into a bond, "obliging themſelves to unite their intereſts and ſtand by each other for life, in all matters relative to the government of the burgh, the election of magiſtrates and council, the diſpoſal of offices belonging to the burgh, and to make an equal diviſion among them of all profits and emoluments which any of them ſhould procure from members of parliament." Certain of the inhabitants of the borough brought a complaint before the court of ſeſſion againſt the magiſtrates and town-council, alledging, That this bond had influenced the elections of the town-council in 1772 and 1773; and that a liſt of counſellors, all of whom had promiſed to vote in every queſtion as deſired by the three bondſmen, was produced, and approved of by the town-council on the 10th September 1773. They therefore prayed the court to reduce the election as illegal, and brought about by the moſt notorious corruption. —It was contended for the bondſmen, That the bond had been ſome time ago deſtroyed, and that no uſe had been made of it to influence the election.—It was argued for the magiſtrates, That they never heard of the bond till after laſt Michaelmas election, therefore it could have no influence on their conduct; and that the miſconduct of three, however great, ſhould not have the effect of rendering void an election made by twenty-one, eighteen of whom were ignorant of the miſconduct, had never ſo much as heard of the bond, and were guilty of

no offence whatever.—The court, however, from the evidence brought to the bar, thought otherwiſe: for, after conſidering a proof, and memorials, and hearing counſel, they pronounced judgement, expreſſing the utmoſt deteſtation of the bond and bondſmen, "declaring the bond illegal, unwarrantable, and *contra bonos mores*; and that it had an influence on the election 1772 and 1773; and therefore they reduced the election of the magiſtrates and town-council, and found them liable in full coſts of ſuit."—Their Lordſhips were particularly ſevere in reprobating the conduct of the three perſons who ſigned the bond, and ordered them to attend perſonally at the bar on the 12th of June with a view to puniſhment

About the beginning of February an elegant portrait of the celebrated Thomſon was placed in the Edinburgh college library. On the top of the frame is fixed a laurel crown, incloſing the following inſcription.

JAMES THOMSON, Author of the *Seaſons*.
Tutor'd by thee, ſweet Poetry exalts
Her voice to ages, and informs the page
With Muſic, Image, Sentiment, and Thought,
Never to die.———
To the Univerſity of Edinburgh, where Thomſon was educated, this Portrait was preſented by his
Affectionate Nephew,
JAMES CRAIG, Architect.

An addreſs to the public, dated March 1. relating to the high ſchool of Edinburgh, has been circulated, and publiſhed in the news-papers.——After obſerving, that "there is not any object of greater importance to a ſtate than the education of youth," the addreſs proceeds thus.

"The period when boys begin to acquire the firſt rudiments of literature is a very important period in their lives. It often depends upon the manner in which they are treated at that time, whether they contract an abſolute averſion to ſtudy, or an ardor for knowledge; and it but too often happens, that the ſociety they then mix with, when not under the eye of their teachers, gives a taint to their whole after life and behaviour.

On this account, it is a moſt deſirable thing, to allure boys to the purſuit of knowledge by every circumſtance that can make it eaſy and agreeable to them, and to keep them as much as poſſible ſeparated from the ſociety of ſuch companions as may either lead them into bad habits, or poiſon their minds with bad principles.

It muſt be owned, that the firſt of theſe depends in a great meaſure on the behaviour of the teacher, which is a very important article in rendering their attendance on the ſchool agreeable or diſagreeable to them. But there are many other circumſtances likewiſe which muſt be attended to; and, next to the behaviour of the teacher, none ſeems of greater importance, than their being properly accommodated in the rooms where they are taught.

A boy who is obliged daily to reſort to a place where he is ſtarved in winter, and ſtewed in ſummer, muſt of neceſſity contract an averſion to his ſchool, and can have no pleaſure in purſuing his taſk while he is there. Beſides, it is a matter that concerns the health of the children that they ſhould not be ſubjected to theſe extremes. Spacious and airy rooms, therefore, while at the ſame time they are built in ſuch a manner as not to be too readily affected by the external cold, (which a ſmall room always is), are the proper places in which public ſchools ſhould be taught.

Boys in a public ſchool ought to aſſociate together; but at the ſame time it would be highly improper to permit them to mix, either with vicious boys, or thoſe who have contracted habits of idleneſs; and the only method of preventing this ſeems to be, to ſet apart to them a particular area or piece of ground for their uſual ſports and exerciſes, incloſed in ſuch a manner as to prevent any having acceſs to mix with them whoſe ſociety may be detrimental.

Theſe thoughts have been ſuggeſted by the preſent ſtate of the High School of Edinburgh; which, though probably very well calculated for the ſtate of things when it was built, is at preſent very inconvenient in the particulars that have been mentioned. The rooms are low-roofed, and by much too ſmall, for the number of boys that attend the ſchool, which have increaſed a full third within theſe five years: they are now near 400; and, from the well-merited reputation of the preſent maſters, may be expected to become more numerous every year. The area around the ſchool is entirely open, and lies in the neighbourhood of a part of the town almoſt totally

totally inhabited by the lower clafs of people; hence a number of boys mix with the fcholars in their diverfions, whofe fociety they fhould be carefully excluded from.

The High School ftands at prefent in much need of repair: it is therefore a proper time to think of building a new one, of a more commodious form, with an area properly inclofed, and better calculated to anfwer the purpofes that have been mentioned as eflential to every fchool."

This fcheme having been fuggefted by the maflers, it appeared highly reafonable to the town-council; and though they did not think it expedient to carry it into execution at the expence of the city, they fignified their inclination of contributing liberally towards any fund that might be raifed for that purpofe, by contribution, fubfcription, or otherwife. —— A fubfcription was accordingly opened, and fubfcription-papers lodged with feveral of the principal bankers and bookfellers, the treafurers of the feveral public bodies and incorporations, and at the advocates library and the fignet-office.

At a numerous meeting of the encouragers of the fcheme, held in the New-Church aifle, March 9. a refpectable committee was named, of the town-council, college of juflice, univerfity, miniflers, merchants, furgeons, burgeffes and inhabitants, feven to be a quorum, for conducting and promoting the defign, and concerting a proper plan of the building. —— The incorporation of furgeons and the college of phyficians have contributed 50 l. each.

A writer, under the fignature CIVIS, alledges, that five maflers (the number in the Edinburgh high fchool) are by no means fufficient to teach 400 boys; and propofes to the promoters of the fcheme, rather to repair the prefent fchool-houfe; and that two or three additional fchools be eflablifhed in proper places of the city, and at convenient diflances; for which purpofe houfes might be eafily purchafed, or rented, and good maflers would willingly fettle in Edinburgh on reafonable encouragement: adding, that it is extremely dangerous to collect fuch a number of youth together in one place, being hurtful both to health and morals.

"*Edinburgh, March* 4. At the laft meeting of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, it was refolved, to continue the canal from Stocking-field [54.] till it unite with the Clyde, agreeable to the firft plan; only, that in place of joining the river at Dalmuir, as was determined, it is now agreed that its courfe fhall be altered, fo as to unite with the river about a mile weft from Glafgow. By their adopting this plan, they will fave the expence of cutting upwards of four miles of ground, and of building a very large aqueduct-bridge over Kelvin water."

"*Edinburgh, March* 25. Notwithflanding all the rumours of difturbances in America, the fpirit of emigration ftill unhappily prevails.— This week a confiderable number of labourers and ufeful mechanics, from Monteith, Kippen, &c. fome of them members of the Perth and Stirling company [106] are gone to Greenock in order to imbark for North America."

In the papers of Feb. 20. Mr Digges, manager of the Edinburgh theatre, addreffed the public as follows. "As maflked balls and ridottos in London, when conducted with proper decorum, receive the countenance and fanction of the moft refpectable perfonages; and as they are confidered very beneficial to trade, giving employment to many perfons in bufinefs, whofe families, by their induflry, furnifh materials for *fancy-dreffes*, &c. I have, by the defire of many perfons of diflinction, undertaken an entertainment of this nature at the Theatre-Royal. I fhall only add, that no care, expence, or attention, fhall be wanting on my part, to render the attempt worthy the encouragement of perfons of the firft conflideration, and of the public in general."—— This was followed by an advertifement for a grand maflked ball, at the Theatre-Royal, on the 10th of March; none but perfons in maflk to be admitted; the tickets a guinea each, for which two ladies or one gentleman to be admitted.

In a fubfequent addrefs, Mr Digges fays, "As it always gives me the greateft pleafure, to pay the utmoft refpect and attention to public opinion, I have altered the propofed maflked ball into an entertainment equally diflinguifhed for its novelty and elegance, in which every decoration and embellifhment intended for the former, will be exhibited." —— Subjoined was an advertifement, the time and place, and price of the tickets, the fame, for a grand ridotto; the doors

to

to be opened at eight, the ſide-boards to open at ten and ſhut at one, and the doors to be ſhut at three in the morning.

Accordingly, on the 10th of March, the ridotto was honoured with the preſence of many perſons of the firſt rank and faſhion, and was exceedingly crouded, the number amounting to near 500. There were above fifty performers in the orcheſtra, and the whole was conducted with regularity and taſte.

In a ſubſequent addreſs Mr Digges gratefully expreſſes his thanks for the countenance and ſupport with which this firſt attempt of the ſort made in this kingdom was honoured; and informs the public, that, by deſire, there will be two ridottos every year, one during the races in ſummer, the other in the middle of the winter-ſeaſon.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Houſton, Mr Alexander Innes, clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Janet Sharp, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Sharp of Houſton, Eſq;

21. At Edinburgh, Mr William Anderſon, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Jenny Clerk, daughter of George Clerk-Maxwell, Eſq; of Dumerieſſ, one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

31. At Edinburgh, Dugald Campbell, Eſq; of Carradale, to Miſs Jean Douglaſs-Ker, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Ker Eſq; of Newfield, and director of his Majeſty's chancery in Scotland.

BIRTH.

March 28. At Belleveu, near Edinburgh, the Lady of Maj.-Gen. Scott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 6. At Nice, in Italy, the Rt. Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; P. C. and member for Worceſterſhire.

March 1. At Glaſgow, Arthur Connel, Eſq; merchant, and late provoſt of that city.

7. At Kelburn, John Boyle, Earl of Glaſgow. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father in 1740; and he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Ross; by whom he has left iſſue, one ſon and three daughters. His Lordſhip repreſented his Majeſty ſeveral times as Commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland.

7. At Rowe of Ardenconnel, Dumbartonſhire, Alexander Kinloch, Eſq;

7. At Kenſington-Gore, Malcolm Macneill, Eſq; a captain in the royal navy.

At Newport-Pagnel Bucks, Mr Mitchell, and his wife, ſon, and daughter. They all died within three days of each other.

9. Capt. Thomas Evans, commander of the Ramillies.

12. At Lethnot, aged 74, Mr William Davidſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

In Upper Alſatia, aged 108, Jacques Scherraſſ. He worked at felling and cutting of wood till within eight months of his death.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtian Elliot, widow of Mr Robert Blair, an Epiſcopal clergyman.

15. At London, aged eight months, the Princeſs Carolina-Auguſta-Maria, youngeſt daughter of the Duke and Ducheſs of Glocester.

16. At London, Mr Samuel Boyce, author of ſeveral poetical pieces.

17. At Dalziel, Miſs Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Hamilton of Roſchall, Eſq;

20. At Alloa, Miſs Græme, daughter of the deceaſed James Græme of Braco, Eſq;

20. At Stirling, aged 94, Mrs Janet Roger, relict of Mr Davidſon miniſter at Dundee.

20. At Bath, George Earl of Briſtol, groom of the ſtole, aged 53. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded, in titles and eſtate, by his next brother, Auguſtus Harvey, commander in the navy, and member for St Edmund's Bury.

22. At London, —— Penn, Eſq; one of proprietors of Pennſylvania.

23. At Bellendean, Lady Margaret Ogilvie, ſpouſe of Sir John Wedderburn of Bellendean, Bt.

26. At her houſe in Canongate, Mrs Roſina Purves, relict of Mr John Niſbet merchant in Edinburgh.

29. At London, William Irby, Lord Boſton. His Lordſhip was born in 1707, created a Peer in the 1761, and alſo appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princeſs-Dowager of Wales, having been her Royal Highneſs's Chamberlain from the time of her marriage. His Lordſhip married Albinia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue Frederick, now Lord Boſton, William-Henry, and Auguſta-Georgina-Eliſabeth, married to Thomas de Grey, Eſq; ſon of the Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey.

30. At Perth, Capt. Patrick Balneavis of Edradour.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 7. to appoint Alexander Lockhart, Eſq; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, to be one of the Ordinary Lords of Seſſion in Scotland [151.], in the room of Alexander Fraſer of Strichen, Eſq; deceaſed.—[Having entered

entered on the uſual trials, March 7. and gone through them with approbation and applauſe, he took his ſeat on the bench, March 10. the penult day of the ſeſſion, by the title of *Lord Covington*.]

15. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Noah Thomas, Doctor of Phyſic, and one of his Majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary.

25. to appoint John Cookſon, John Soley, Richard Capper, William Moreton-Pleydell, and Jacob Reynardſon, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for licenſing Hackney-coaches and chairs within the cities of London and Weſtminſter. [55.]

25. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the tranſlation of

Dr Jemmit Browne, Biſhop of Elphin, to the Archbiſhoprick of Tuam, with the united Biſhoprick of Enaghdoen; and alſo to grant unto him the Biſhoprick of Ardagh *in commendam*, vacant by the death of Dr John Ryder, late Archbiſhop of Tuam;

Dr Charles Dodgſon, Biſhop of Oſſory, to the Biſhoprick of Elphin, in the room of Dr Jemmit Browne;

Dr William Newcome, Biſhop of Dromore, to the Biſhoprick of Oſſory, in the room of Dr Charles Dodgſon; — and

Dr James Hawkins, D. D. Dean of Emly, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore, in the room of Dr William Newcome.

29. to appoint Thomas Lord Viſc. Weymouth to be Groom of the Stole, and Firſt Gentleman of his Majeſty's Bedchamber.

31. to appoint the Hon. Lt.-Col. William Gordon, to be one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bedchamber.

War-office, March 6. 1775.

1ſt reg. of dragoon guards: Cornet Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice James Colquhoun; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Arthur Samuel Shuldham, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of dragoon-guards: Surgeon's Mate John Weir, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Roberts removed.

2d reg. of dragoons: Corn. James Chriſtie to be Lieutenant, vice Sir John Niſbet, Bt; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Robertſon Lidderdale, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Chriſtie; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of light dragoons: William Boyce, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Henry Farrington Gardiner; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Col. Daniel Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Michael Hudſon, who retires.

Ditto: Col. Thomas More Molyneux to be Firſt Major, vice Daniel Jones.

Ditto: Lt-Col. William Wynyard to be Second Major, vice Thomas More Molyneux.

Ditto: Capt. Guſtavus Guydickens to be Captain of a company, vice William Wynyard.

Ditto: Enſ. Charles Pole to be Lieutenant, vice Guſtavus Guydickens.

Ditto: Florentius Boſcawen, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Pole.

6th reg. of foot: Capt. Henry Shawe, from halfpay, to be Captain, vice James Patton, deceaſed.

7th reg. of foot: William Barrington, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice John Hill deceaſed.

14th reg. of foot: Lieut. Alexander Roſs to be Captain, vice Edmund Maſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Haviland to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Roſs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Mackewen, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Haviland; by purchaſe.

31ſt reg. of foot: Alexander Wood, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Huſſey; by purchaſe.

32d reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Honeyborne to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Wall, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Hay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Honeyborne; by purchaſe.

48th reg. of foot: John Brown, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Houſton, who reſigns.

64th reg. of foot: Lieut. Michael Seix, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice James Hill, who exchanges.

O'Hara's corps: Lieut. Joſeph Wall, of the 32d regiment, to be Captain, vice Robert Steele; by purchaſe.

Capt. Henry Shawe, of the 6th regiment of foot, to be Major in the army.

War-office, March 27.

1ſt reg. of dragoon guards: Corn. Thomas Cuming is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Warwick Lake; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Jonathan Cope, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Cuming; by purchaſe.

2d reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. James Durham to be Lieutenant, vice Ferne Andrews; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Edmund Walcott, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Durham; by purchaſe.

7th reg. of dragoons: Corn. Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield to be Adjutant, vice James Barret, removed.

12th reg. of dragoons: Roger Hays, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Adam Cockburne, who reſigns.

14th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Dalrymple to be Captain, vice James Gifford; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: Enf. Thomas Hayter to be Lieutenant, vice John Dalrymple; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Heſketh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Hayter; by purchaſe.

21ſt reg. of foot: Second Lieut. William Douglas to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice John Lenox; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Charles Campbell, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Douglas; by purchaſe.

23d reg. of foot: John Brown, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice John Bradie Forlow, deceaſed.

29th reg. of foot: Enſ. Iſaac Riches to be Lieutenant, vice John Beaumont; by purchaſe.

Ditto: James Kirkman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Iſaac Riches; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: —— Weir, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Dalrymple, preferred.

48th reg. of foot: Lieut. Francis Heath, of the 40th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Doyle, who exchanges.

64th reg. of foot: George Torriano, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Jackſon, deceaſed.

Fort St Auguſtine, in North America: Lieut. Charles Shireff, late of the 45th regiment, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrackmaſter, vice Thomas Wooldridge, who returns to halfpay.

Hoſpital at Boſton in North America: Surgeon Jonathan Mallett to be Purveyor.

Ditto: Dr Michael Morris to be Phyſician.

Ditto: Surgeon Alexander Grant to be Surgeon.

Ditto: Surgeon Robert Roberts to be Apothecary.

Ditto: John Jones, Clerk, to be Chaplain.

Surgeon John Charleton to be Surgeon to the Hoſpitals in North America, vice Jonathan Mallet.

Colonel Robert Watſon to be Lieutenant-Governor of Portſmouth, vice John Murray, deceaſed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mathew, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice Robert Watſon.

Adjutant James Barret, of the 7th regiment of dragoons, to be Enſign in Captain James Draper's independent company of invalids at Cheſter, vice Thomas Pringle, deceaſed.

Admiralty-office, March 31.

In purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following flag-officers were promoted, viz.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bt, and the Duke of Bolton, Admirals of the Blue,—to be Admirals of the White.

Francis Geary, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Red,—to be Admiral of the Blue.

James Young, Eſq; Sir Peircy Brett, Kt, and Sir John Moore, Bt, K. B. Vice-Admirals of the White,—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Samuel Graves, Eſq; William Parry, Eſq; and Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Vice-Admirals of the Blue,—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Peter Denis, Bt, Mathew Buckle, Eſq; and Robert Man, Eſq; Rear-Admirals of the Red,—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Clark Gayton, Eſq; John Barker, Eſq; and Sir Richard Spry, Kt, Rear Admirals of the White, — and John Montagu, Eſq; Sir Robert Harland, Bt, and James Sayer, Eſq; Rear-Admirals of the Blue,—to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, — to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

And the following Captains were alſo appointed flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz.

Waſhington Earl Ferrers, Hugh Pigot, Eſq; Molineux Shuldham, Eſq; Sir Joſeph Knight, Kt, and John Vaughan, Eſq; — to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

John Lloyd, Eſq; Robert Duff, Eſq; John Reynolds, Eſq; Sir Hugh Palliſſer, Bt, Hon. John Byron, and Auguſtus-John Earl of Briſtol,—to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 7. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 0 d.	20 s. 6 d.
Bear,	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 6 d.	17 s. 9 d.
Oats,	14 s. 8 d.	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 0 d.
Peaſe,	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.	12 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, April 21. 1775. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 7d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh Bill of burials for March 1775.

Within the city	Males 39	Fem. 39	78	117. Incr. 31.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 13	Fem. 26	39	

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No.
Under		2	34	Aged ——	10
Between	2 &	5	12	Bowelhive —	4
	5 &	10	9	Bruiſed —	1
	10 &	20	5	Childbed —	1
	20 &	30	8	Chincough —	6
	30 &	40	9	Conſumption —	36
	40 &	50	12	Fever —	27
	50 &	60	7	Inflammation —	2
	60 &	70	6	Killed by a fall —	1
	70 &	80	9	Small pox —	15
	80 &	90	6	Stillborn —	4
	90 &	100	0	Teething —	9
				Weakneſs —	1